THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

Mr. HAMMOND. Very well, sir. I am

glad that I am mistaken, because they are not only common carriers by the code, but by the charter itself. I say, Mr. President, upon this question of vested rights that the principal incorporated in this section, is the right to test a principle that has existed for two centuries, for they are common carriers ever since the statute of William and Mary in 1801

Mary in 1691.

Mr. HAMMOND, of Fulton. Dida't

England repeal that law in 1827?
Mr. HAMMOND of Monroe. Yes,

Mr. HAMMOND of Ful

# VOL. X.

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

of each senstorial district. It forms an excellen

proceedings of the convention in full. Mr. Small's report of this body has never had's par-

over \$10,000 capital, which they have increased steadily until it now amounts to over \$1 000 000 We are glad to note the prosperity of the above firm, the members of which

### THE CONVENTION.

CALLED TO AMEND THE CONSTI TUIION OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

In Session at the Capitol, Atlant

CONCLUSION OF WEDNESDAY'S Mr. GARTRELL. I differ with the gentleman who has just addressed the nvention upon the propriety of his destroy this section now under consid-, by striking out words making assembly to adjust this matter, in or der to secure the rights (as we will show directly) to the people and leave it discretionary. He objects to that clause in the constitution making it imperative on the general assembly to clauses in the constitution making it

mperative in the general assembly to thing. make war upon corporations. I regard them as a great stitute I shall read directly, I do not propose to deprive these corporations propose to deprive these corporations of a single vested right, or any legal right. This is no attempt to wage war against those corporations that have been so often denounced, which deon I do not repeat in this dispart of the people, as they have the right to do it to require those corpora-tions chartered by the general assemby. It is an attempt to compel them to say that the general assembly shall have power to compel them not to discrimate unjustly in the rates of freight

President, what right has a labrace company to discriminate and to carry freight from one point in the state to another at a greater or less rate per ton or per mile than others? Is it tair? Is it just? Is not the converse proposithey—he general assembly—to dele-gate to them any rights that are not properly exercisable by other persons, cause they are artificial I say then, sir, we ought to adopt th proposition, the sum and substance of it, and there is an attempt to break them down, but that is simply an attempt on the part of the people of this convention to require railroad compa-mes within the state of Georgia to do common justice aright to all our people Can any gentleman deny that it is proper for this convention to so protect the people of Georgia, if it is in their power? That we have the power, Mr President, to require the general assembly to fix these rates of freight and passenger tariffs, has been, I believe, conceded. The distinguished head of a ceded. The distinguished head of a railroad in this state, from whose opinions I always dissent with

great misgivings, ex Governor Brown, in his ingenious article before the com-mittee admitted that we had the power, but it was not policy to exercise it.
Well, sir, this convention does not propose to exercise the power here
to-day. We do not propose
to say what the rates shall be, but we simply propose to say that the general assembly shall make them equal, shall make them just. But wnat objections, sir, can the railroad companies, or their supporters urge to

the fact that the general assembly ha

know that the general assembly has a doubt about its authority? Mr. GARIRELL. Because, sir, they They are approached when they come before the general assembly. Gentlemen, who propose this plan of equality, this plan of justice, sir, to the people of Georgia, to honor her citizens atike, not discriminating against the lecided that we have the right to do recently delivered on this importan

Mr. INGRAM. I move to suspend the rules, and that this session be exnded to seven o'clock.

Mr. I AWSON. I offer as a substi

tute for that motion that the session be continued until the honorable gentle-man concludes his remarks.

The motion was put to the house and agreed to.
Mr. GARTRELL. I am very much obliged to the gentleman and the convention, for in that indirect manne vention, for in that indirect manne extending my time, I do not propose t

consume one moment of time need lessly. I say then, sir, that the supreme-court of the United States has decided this question, and there can be no doubt about the authority of this con-vention to do that. And whether it is cticable, or whether it is policy for legislature to act is another question that we ought to put it in the funda mental law requiring that they shall do it, I say sir, is an imperative duty. You have had memorial after memorial, no

language, pie have sent up here. They have sent their delegates; they have sent their petitions, the prayers of the people asking you to check

with the friends of this movement. We find this in two or three constitutions of two or three states in this union. The constitution of Illinois is the same. It was adopted in 1875. The same provision here is identical in language with that of the constitution of Missouri, a'so adopted in 1875. That provision is in the constitution of Pennsylvania—

a great railroad state. It is in the recent constitution of the state forty millions of it may be taxed and it is in the constitution of Illinois, an-

other great railroad state. The com-plaint there, as here, Mr. President, the mechanical and the mercantile interests are being injuriously affected, terests are being injuriously affected.

Mr. GREER, of Jones. What is the nits, and thereby the agricultural, and the convention holds out this strong arm of power and says to them:
"Hold! stay your encrotchments. We have the right to require you to do justice, and the general assembly of this state shall require you to do justice, and the general assembly of this state shall require you to do justice. this state shall require you to do justice to all the people; and there is this whole question, sir—it is the sider that whole question in a nutshell.
You have the power, but they say it is bad policy to exercise it. I propose to the general accordance was a motion to reconstitute that there was a motion to reconstitute the reconstitute there was a motion to reconstitute there was a motion to reconstitute there was a motion to reconstitute the reconstitute there was a motion to reconstitute the reconstitute the reconstitute there was a motion to reconstitute the reconstitute there was a motion to reconstitute the recons

the spirit of the instrument which we are endeavoring to frame now, and which, in my judgment, when perfected the instrument which we have a spirit of the spirit o

which in my judgment, when perfected will be the best constitution under which the people of Georgia have ever lived—I say, sir, the spirit pervades those instruments that there shall not be monopolies. No man has a right to use his property to the detri-

on.
The substitute, is contained in the marks above, we read.

ton, either under a general law or, where it cannot be embraced under a general law,

emarks above, ws read.
The convention adjourned to 8:30
a. braced under a general law, then by such enactment of the proper authorities as may be most expedient.

THIRTY-SECOND DAY'S PROCEED. THURSDAY August 16, 1877.

The convention was called to order O adjournment.

Prayer was offered by Rev. B F.

Tharpe, a delegate rom the county of

Mr. PIERCE. I gave notice of a m

Houston.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. TUGGLE gave notice of a moion to reconsider the vote adopting he amendment bringing on the legis ative electron in December, 1877.

There was no objection and the mo-

to reconsider the action of the conven-tion adopting the paragraph prohibit-ing the relief of securities on forfeited

THE ASSEMBLY EXCTION.

A long discussion upon the point of order raised by Mr. McDonald vashad.

The Chair decided the motion to econsider out of order.

Mr. EWARD appealed from the state, notwithstanding any gift, grant or considered to be order raised by Mr. McDonald vashad and void for every purpose what sever; and said right of taxation shall always be under the complete control of and revocable by the state, notwithstanding any gift, grant or considered to be order raised by Mr. McDonald vashad and are nereby declared to be order raised by Mr. McDonald vashad and void for every purpose what sever; and said right of taxation shall always be under the complete control of any revocable by the state, not-with taxation and void for every purpose what sever; and said right of taxation shall always be under the complete control of any revocable by the state, not-with taxation shall always be under the complete control of any revocable by the state, not-with taxation shall always be under the complete control of any revocable by the state, not-with taxation shall always be under the complete control of any revocable by the state, not-with taxation shall always be under the complete control of any revocable by the state, not-with taxation shall always be under the complete control of any revocable by the state, not-with taxation shall always be under the complete control of any revocable by the state, not-with taxation shall always be under the complete control of any revocable by the state, not-with taxation shall always be under the complete control of any revocable by the state, not-with taxation shall always be under the complete control of any revocable by the state, not-with taxation shall always be under the revocable by the state of the complete control of the complete c Mr. EWARD appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Upon being put to the house, the decision of the Chair was sustained.

Mr. Tuggle's second motion to reconsider the vote fixing the meeting of the new general assembly in November, 1878, was in order.

Mr. Tuggle. If we do have the election for members of the general assembly this fall—I respectfully submit that it is wise—that if we do have an open the substitution of the construction would make it say that all grants, of whatever kind passed in the future are absolutely void. Yet I in the construction are constructions. It is certainly a very ingeriously drawn section. One the construction would make it refer to what has been done already in the other would make it say that all grants, of whatever kind passed in the future are absolutely void. Yet I make the construction is the construction of the chair was sustained.

Mr. Tuggle's second motion to reconstructions. It is certainly a very ingeriously drawn section. One to constructions with the construction would make it refer to the construction of the constructions. It is certainly a very ingeriously drawn section. One to constructions with the constructions are constructions. It is certainly a very ingeriously drawn section. One to constructions are constructions. It is certainly a very ingeriously drawn section. One to constructions are constructions. It is certainly a very ingeriously drawn section. One to constructions are constructions.

the section now under consideration.
At this potion of my remarks I will attreshould meet earlier than Noread it to the convention. I think it covers the whole question. I think it does all the friends of this movement will have to be bridged over by an desire it to do, because it asks nothing a proportion and tay arts and about

desire it to do, because it asks nothing injurious of the railroad companies. It is in this language:

Railroad: heretofore constructed or that be ready because it asks nothing injurious of the railroad companies. It is in this language:

Railroad: heretofore constructed or that here its some dollar. Besides a sketch of each er of the convention, the book contains a fit of President Jenkins, and the full vote in senstorial district. It forms an excellent rial of the convention. A limited number lies has been printed, and orders will be as they come in.

The end of the session we will publish the steep of this body has never had a particular for the passe laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of the revery delegate, every lawyer, every of public sentiment in the state will find able. It will contain not only the convention that their history from the time, passe laws calculations and ordinances adopted by the convent on the third property the provision, when the report submitted by Ganeral to operation in January next? You will have ten judges and ten sonctions in the report submitted by Ganeral to operation in January next? You will save ten in the grand jury system and the system of appeals into operation, and the peoperation of the provision, when the grand jury system and the system of appeals into operation, and the peoperation of the provision in the report submitted by Ganeral to elect them. It you will select them in January next? You will have ten judges and ten sonctions in the report submitted by Ganeral to elect them. It you will select them in January next? You will have ten judges and ten sonctions in the report submitted by Ganeral to elect them. It you will not be submitted by Ganeral to elect them. It you will select them in January next of provision, when the provision in the report submitted by Ganeral to elect them. It you will select them in January next of provision in the report submitted by Ganeral to elect them. It you will select them in January ne

the recent constitution of the state of Missouri, a great railroad state; and will bring in forty thousand to the state treasury, and so on with the entire system that you inaugurate, and if you desire to start this system for the benewas made by the people. It was well founded, founded in fact, that these corporations are transcending their limits, and thereby the accompliance. about our ability to extend the appro-priation act. There is some question

Mr. GREER, of Jones. I did not

say to the general assembly, "You shall do it." If your people can satisfy you that they are worked against you shall do it. In't it right? Has not the government equal laws for the protection. The government equal laws for the protection of the government equal laws for the protection. Mr. TUGGLE. I cannot see why we the government equal laws for the protection of all the people in the enjoyment of all their rights? Upon what principle do gentlemen evade this just proposition? What will sustain them. Mr. HAMILTON, of Floyd. The why, the spirit of the constitute with the spirit of the spiri tion under which we now live in Georgia—as bad as we believe that to be—

They must increase reconsider the 15th paragraph of sectheir rights according to law, and in obedience to the welfare of the people of this state. Government was organquestion in the canvass for the election ized for the protection of its citizens, the people at large. We should legis represented to the people that this was the people at large. We should legis late as to do the greater good to the greatest number. In other words, this is the government of the people for the people that this was an evil and needed a remedy. My objection to that paragraph, as it is, is that it recognizes local legislation as an evil and needed a remedy. My objection to that paragraph, as it is, is that it recognizes local legislation as an evil and needed a remedy. My objection to that paragraph, as it is, is that it recognizes local legislation as an evil and needed a remedy. My objection to that paragraph, as it is, is that it recognizes local legislation as an evil and needed a remedy. ple, by the people to evil, and yet makes no remedy for it. There is a principle in this government whether railroad or other corporations, that no citizen, Mr. President, paragraph admits that this is an evil, shall so use and exocise these rights as to deprive other first, by restricting the remedy, and, citizens of their rights, equally binding. [Applause.] Then sir, it is not necessary that I should go out into the ass laws to publish unjust discrimilegislature. That is another restriction pass laws to period unjust discriminations. Wher these railroad companies are traveling within the spirit and intention of their charters—if they have into gone outside and been guilty of extortion and unjust discriminations—tortion and unjust discrimination and unjust discriminations—tortion and unjust discrimination and the power conferred upon the general days before the meeting of the legisla-assembly by these propositions does not ture. Then the applicant must give operate to impair their privileges or public notice at his own expense. There any contract that may be presumed to any contract that may be presumed to the exist. They simply are intended to the legislation. I trust you will reconcerrect unjust discriminations where consider the amendment that I will After making aresume of his argu- submit. I propose that the general asnent the speaker concluded by pre-enting his substitute for considera-for such matters of purely local legisla-

authorities as may be most expedient. If you do not like this amendment submit one of your own. I think that the general assembly is a safe repository tor this power.

Mr. TWITTY. I move to lay the by Mr. President JENKINS pursuant motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was

Mr. MATHEWS gave notice of a ma tion was withdrawn. tion to reconsider the tote rejecting his amendment to the 14th paragraph, readopting the first section of the sur plemental report, upon the power of the general assembly over taxation, was next in order.

Mr. BROWN, I feel constrain

ed from a sense of duty to move the reconsideration of that The motion of Mr. Tuggl. to reconsider the vote adopting the amendment to section 4, paragraph 2, bringI do not think it hurts anybody as it is ing on the election of members to the I do not think it hurts any corporation general assembly on the first Wednes- or individual in the state. I desire to day in December, 1877.

Mr. TUGGLE 1 had roted consistently down to yesterday against any thing which would operate to turn out of office anybody, believing it wholly tion. That section contains everything unnecessary to do so, and that it would that is at all practicable in this section of office anybody, believing it wholly unnecessary to do so, and that it would operate against us. I thriw no rocks at any one, but I found nyself guarding the clothes of thost who were throwing rocks at the martys. I desire to give to the house my casons for moving this reconsideration. The reasons given on yesterday for this proposition were three in number. The first was that we might have caididates in the field in favor of the ratification of this constitution; second, that the new system ought to be organized under the new legislature; and third, that otherwise we would have two sesions the same year. It would be unjust to interfere with the present legislature unless there is an adequate rason assigned for it. We are not hen to make a constitution for the leople of Georgia, and not to ratify it If we make a constitution that suits the people of Georgia, they will notify it; states court, and every United

Georgia, and not to ratify it If we make a constitution that suits the people of Georgia, they will ntify it; and if we do not make a contitution that suits them it ought not tobe ratified. When the constitution of 179 was submitted there were no callidates in the field. The adoption of the constitution was the only question before the people at that time, and that alone Gentlemen fear that unless we have candidates in the field that we will not have a full vote. Let us analya that Mr. McDONALD. Was not his a reconsidered question on yesteray. I think it was; it it was, this whol debate is out of order.

The journal was read and it appeared

That is all right—that part of it goes on and says that all laws, grants, contracts, and all other acts whatsoever, that the matter had been reconsidered by said government, or any part thereon yesterday.

A long discussion upon the point of shall be and are hereby declared to be

the outset, that railroads are public highways is questioned, and it is proposed to strike it out, and also to strike it out, and also to strike the output of their strike out the proposition that railroads are common carriers, because every body concedes that if they are not highways, and if they claim rights which highways have not, or account of their supposed private rights, then the highways have not, or account of their supposed private rights, then the legislature should take them away. They are highways the same as a ferry or a bridge is a highway. The suggestion that the laws of highways as to stumps and width of roadbeds has nothing to do with it. They are high-ways the same high-ways as to stumps and width of roadbeds has nothing to do with it. They are high-ways as to stumps and width of roadbeds has nothing to do with it. They are high-ways were manufactured to the surface to say that that railway, so the completed, belongs or pertains to any proposition that the complete this belong the same particular read or line falls to completed, belongs or pertains to any proposition that the complete the completed, belongs or pertains to any proposition that the complete the completed, belongs or pertains to any proposition that the complete the completed, belongs or pertains to any the completed, belongs of position that the completed, belongs of the supplied that the completed the completed, belongs of the completed the completed the completed the completed the completed the completed the co

Railways heretofore constructed or that me

have the decission of our supreme court ways just as much as if a company which says that this declaration is not true, and that this right is an alienable right. That case went to the supreme court of the United States, and they solemnly affirmed it. Therefore I do not want this to go down to posterity as the statement of a truth when it is not a highway? These railing the statement of a truth when it is not a highway owned by the stockholders, while the dirt road is a highway owned by the stockholders, while the dirt road is a highway owned by the state. They should come under the same this point. I only desire that the section shall be stricken out because it stated what is not the truth, and every lawver upon this floor knows it. Before I take my seat, I desire to make one other allusion. I do not understand why it is that the proprie of this day. other allusion. I do not understand why it is that the people of this day have seen fit to try and legislate all corporations out of the country. Who are corporations? They are simply combinations of our own citizens to accomplish objects, which individuals cannot accomplish. If we will look at it we will see that not a railroad in Georgia could be built to-day without the aid of these corporations. You hear men say that these corporations. You hear men say that these corporations are enriching themselves at the expense of the people. But out of twenty one railroads in Georgia only seven are paying dividends, and in the states and territories in this union—

The PRESIDENT. I think the gentleman is departing from the question.

Mr. BROWN. I was simply trying to show, sir, that what is stated here is otherwish. I they will look at it when the constitution? I the said of these corporations are enriching themselves at the expense of the people. But out of twentleman is departing from the question.

Mr. BROWN. I was simply trying to show, sir, that what is stated here is otherwish. I they will look at it is shall be the duty of the legislature to correct them. Gentlemen cannot stand here with considering the size of the people. I they will be a should not correct the abuse of rail-rails? Do they come here and say that the general assembly shall not correct these all crown will be heard to say that the general assembly shall not correct the all corporations? Do they will be heard to say that the general assembly shall not correct the all crown will be heard to say that the general assembly shall not correct the all crown will be heard to say that the general assembly shall not correct the all crown will be heard to say that the general assembly shall not correct the all crown will be heard to say that the general assembly shall not correct the all crown will be heard to say that the general assembly shall not correct the all crown will be heard to say that the general assembly shall not correct the all connections. T

ty-one railroads in Georgia only seven are paying dividends, and in the states and territories in this union—
The PRESIDENT. I think the gentleman is departing from the question.

Mr. BROWN. I was simply trying to show, sir, that what is stated here is not the truth. I thought I was in order, but I always yield to the decision of the chair. I repeat that the deciarations / nnounced in that section are not facts, and every lawyer is bound to know that they are not, and whatever our opinion may be about corporations I desire that in our constitution we should speak the truth. We can afford to be poor, we can afford to be slandered by • ir n sighbors, but we cannot afford to be false. We must preserve our virtue, our integrity and our manhood. I move therefore that the street is abuses are committed and these extors and territories in this union —

Brown says:

But, on the contray, the public policy of the state, as clearly shown by its legislation, is to that the state as clearly shown by its legislation, is to that the state and subscribed to the contrage fair and just competition, and to discourage monopoids. The fact that the state is desirated and subscribed to the contrage fair and just competition, and to discourage fair and just contrage fair and just contr our manhood. I move therefore that the vote adopting this question be reconsidered.

[At this point Mr. Simmons assumed [At this point Mr. Simmons assumed them.] the gavel at the request of the Presi- them. How can they object, and

can they be hurt by saying that they Mr. TOOMBS. The gentleman admits shall not charge a greater price for his argument to be bad from every word carrying freight a less distance? We he speaks. He says that this is not the say to the Georgia railroad that it may truth, because he says that this is not the curts in the case he alludes to say it is not. Well, sir, it is the first time in all my Well, sir, it is the first time in all my experience that I ever heard the proposition that the judgment of courts are to be held to be absolutely the rying the same freight from Atlanta to a superior of the proposition of truth, that they are to be considered infallible, the immaculate conception of all that is true. Why, it has not been five years since these very same courts the state, hasn't the state the right to held that these corporations in should pay their obligations in good money. The question was one of very grave instance, in preference to the town of Albany, for instance, in preference to the town of Albany, for instance, in preference to the town of Albany, for instance, in preference to the town of Albany, for instance, in preference to the town of Albany, for instance, in preference to the town of Albany, for instance, in preference to the town of Albany, for instance, in preference to the town of Albany, for instance, in preference to the town of Albany, for instance, in preference to the town of Albany, for instance, in preference to the town of Albany, for instance, in preference to the people? Importance and excited very great agi tation, but they got two railroad judges—Strong and Bradiey—on the bench of the supreme court, and they decided that what was proclaimed to be view. I think she will not televisible. that what was proclaimed to be right these unjust discriminations upon the in 1864 was wrong then. The gentle-part of the railroads. 1 am told that I man says he wants us to tell the truth in the constitution. We propose to tell the truth and to tell it in the declar stion of these fundamental manufactures. I am told that I do injury to my own town by this measure; that we are a competing point, and I take away business that ation of these fundamental principles should come here. A little reflection of sovereign rights. Talk about your will show gentlemen that this cannot decisions of courts! Why, take the injure Atlanta or Savannah or Augusdecisions of courts! Why, take the injure Atlanta or Savannah or Augus-Fletcher & Peck case, involving the ta, though they be competing points. Yazoo fraud, where the people not only If Augusta can get ner freight from burnt the records of the villainy and Chicago for less money than the same the courts denounced the fraud, yet freight can be brought from Chicago to there were courts found twenty years afterwards which said that it was a contract and obligatory upon the state of Georgia, and thereby we lost an empire 1 am charged here with uttering an untruth. The gentleman is not right in his allusion to the Dartmouth college case. That case ty and acting under the constitution that make them combinati destroy the commonwealth by taking are not any legitimate part of the car away from it the life blood that sus rying business. They are interested in tains it. I deny the right, I say that

as well go on and exempt all the gran- an engine and train of cars, and runges in the state. You have exempted
two of the largest corporations in the
Mr. MYNATt. I answer to the genstate that levy tolls from the Savannah
tleman from Pike. I would ask him
tleman from Pike. I would ask him

of society. You cannot administer your laws or legislate for the benefit of You cannot administer lie highways. Mr. MYNATC. Yes, sir, they are. the people, or do anything else con-and they cannot prohibit you the use nected with the government. When his power of taxation is gone and when you say that the legislature can give this power away to them, you then and there put yourself in the power of these corporations. The truth is that this power resides in the sovereign state. It is truth that is sovereign state. It is truth that is do going the other way. How can tuis do going the other way. How can tuis do going the other way. do going the other way. How can this teternal, and for that reason it is put there in that section.

Mr. BROWN. I want to know what practical idea there is in that section that is not in section 5 of the report on that is not in section beader adopted. that is not in section 5 of the report on finance and taxation already adopted?

Mr. TOOMBS: I old you that that one related to corporations only, and that this section applies to everyoody under the sun. This applies alike to corporations, individuals and the federal government itself. It is due to so ciety that we should protect its rights and preserve the principles upon which it is founded.

Mr. HUDSON of McDuffle. I moved to lay the motion to lay on the table was agreed to; aves 110, nays 25.

The unfinished business of yesterday, being the consideration of the second section, were taken up. eing the consideration of the second

And it shall not be law and the same for a less distance than the amount charged for any greater distance and the shipper. The than the amount charged for any greater distance nor to charge more for freights and

house laid in its supplies and paid the regula rates. At this period, the other house lays in i rates. At this period, the other house lays in is supplies, and gets a rebate of fifty per cent, on its freights. This gives it a very decided, unreasonable and unjust advantage over the competitor. On the single article of calico it would make, say half a cent a yard of difference, and that much difference would control the market, and take the trade from the other house. There is where the great evil exists, and the legislation most needed, if the stite had the power over it, is a law to put any railroad man in the penitentiary who, when all the roads have agree! upon a reasonable rate of through freight between competing points, violates it by cutting rates or unjusty paying rebate to one

That is Gov. Brown to this convention as president and representing the interests of railroads before this conas chief justice of the supreme court of the state of Georgia, in the case of the Central railroad against Collins.
That was a case, as will be remembered, brought by the stockholders against the Central railroad company to prevent the company from buying an interest in the Atlantic and Gulf railroad. The question then was, is it the policy of the state to allow a railrailroad? Upon that proposition Gov.

tended to secure and perpetuate for the benefit of her people occapying a large extent of her territory, who would otherwise be left at the mercy of an over-shadowing corporation, lossessing the power to load them with u just burdens, to accommodate a large reservet fund beyond just and liberal dividends to its stock-noiders, to be used in extending its control, by other like purchases, and making more complete its dominion over the government and people of the state.

Such that an or right to put it there, that accounts for it. If we had two railroads at Americus we would not have this trouble. It is in my knowledge that cotton has been shipped from Americus to Enfaula and back again over the same road to Savannah for less realized dominion over the government and people of the state.

rying the same freight from Atlanta dice of the people. How does no unknown and under the authority of sents to us now? In the one case he interested and in the other he was insist upon: first, they shall not charge a greater price for a shorter distance; they may charge the same price to any place they please; but I am to'd that this will carry away

taken away so much of the life of the state and given it to these corporations for their support. Without taxation and full control over the power of taxation, the state cannot support her militia, hold her courts of justice, defend the people, and preserve the rights

A VOICE Then they are not publication in the state of province and the people, and preserve the rights

A VOICE Then they are not publication in the state of province and the pro change the relation between rail and they cannot prohibit you the use of them any more than I could prohibit you the use of the streets of or the relation between the public, that a They are public highways bantes and the public in regard to any that extent. I was proceeding to relations, I state it as a general proposition, that there is great danger of in-terfering with vested rights; but sir, I take the position that the proposition is, that railways now existing and those hereafter to be constructed on public highways. It is very well, Mr. Presi-

reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freights on said rairroads, establish by law uniform rates out he same commodities as nearly as practicable, and enforce all such laws by adequate penalities.

Mr. JENKINS, of Richmond, moved that the report be considered by sections, and that after each section be amended fully, that it be passed over until the report was completed before a vote on final adoption was taken.

The question was discussed and voted upon, and the motion of Mr. JENKINS was rejected.

Mr. MYNATT. I have an amendment which I desire to offer, to come in after the word "carriers" in the second line:

And it shall not be lawful for them to charge and freight and the possible of the reason of the rates of freight tagainst the reason of the rates of freight tagainst the reason of the rates of freight tagainst the rates of freight tagainst the reason of the rates of freight tagainst tagainst the rates of freight tagainst the rates of freight tagainst the rates of freight tagainst tagainst the rates of freight tagainst the rates of freight tagainst tagainst tagainst the rates of freight tagainst tagainst the rates of freight tagainst tagainst tagainst the rates of freight tagainst tagainst tagainst tagainst tagainst tagainst the rates of freight tagainst the transportation of the same for any greater distance, nor to charge more for freights and passengers going in one direction than they charge for the same cass of freights and passengers going in the opposite direction, over the same portions and distances of the same line. Norshall they make constitutions to divide their carnings, except upon the basis of the actual earnings of each road. Pooling their carnings, as precticed by railroad companies, defeats competition and is forbidden.

Now, Mr. President, before proceeding to consider the amendment that I propose, I defire to consider briefly the amendment proposed on yesterday by my colleague from Fulton [Mr. Hammond] Mr. President, the declaration at the outset, that railroads are public highways is questioned, and it is pro-

but I am to'd that this will carry away competing lines between the northwest and Augusta and Charleston. Ido not understand how it can interfere with them. If these railroads can afford to carry these freights to Augusta and Charleston for the same price, from a certain place, why can they not stop them in Atlanta for the same price? The distance to Atlanta is 176 miles shorter, and is it doing them any harm in requiring them to stop here for the same price they carry to Augusta? If they are carrying freight to these terminal points at rates that do not pay them, then they must tax the people of intermediate points to make up these I may know that this is the correct principle. It cannot be successfully assailed here or elsewhere. I say it is treat all such bills shall originate in the principle of equality and justice to the principle of equality and justice to the principle of equality and justice to the principle of equality and principle of equality an bility of all the injury that it does to us. I think I have shown that it will not injure Atlanta at all, but if it does language which they are asked to use. We propose to follow a more peaceful to the propose to follow a more peaceful to the control of this convenient to the control of the convenient to the conveni away from it the life blood that sus tains it. Ideny the right, I say that if every court this side of the high court of Heaven decided it I would still stand up and fight it dutil my dying day! [Applause.] You have got to the point here where we exempt corporations and individuals from the paythent of taxes to the state. You might ment of taxes to the state. You might taxes to the state taxes to the state the responsibility for our our intentions and the sense of public highways in the sense of public highways in the sense of public highways in the sense of public highways as I explained it, then any gentleman in Atlanta who has the of them are towns in my district, and I dress the house on that subject. The means and choses to go to the exception of the ac

the Chattahoochee, from Macon to Augusta, and clear across to the Alabama line. You have virtually run my boat across your ferry. No taken away so much of the life of the more can he go to the gate keeper of a porting passengers and freight. I have no stock in railroads, nor am I more can he go to the gate keeper of a porting passengers and freight. I have no stock in railroads, nor am I would ask min the section that subject growing out of sideration is not applicable to this subject growing out of specie of property. It is certainly not the subject growing out of specie of property. It is certainly not the subject growing out of specie of property. It is certainly not the subject growing out of specie of property. It is certainly not the subject growing out of specie of property. It is certainly not the subject growing out of specie of property. It is certainly not the subject growing out of specie of property. It is certainly not the subject growing out of specie of property. It is certainly not the subject growing out of specie of property. It is certainly not the subject growing out of specie of property. It is certainly not the subject growing out of specie of property. It is certainly not the subject growing out of specie of property. It is certainly not the subject growing out of specie of property. It is certainly not the subject growing out of specie of property. It is certainly not the subject growing out of species of property. It is certainly not the subject growing out of species of property. It is certainly not the subject growing out of species of property. It is certainly not species of property. It is certainly not the subject growing out of species of property. It is certainly not species of property. It is certain Mr. JENKINS. Nor am I, sir.

Mr. COOPER. But I live in a community that has felt the iron heel of munity that has felt the iron heel of these corporations, and which comes before this convention with a strong petition asking relief. It was said on yesterday that the legislature would do right in this matter. At least the genant that he matter that the matter as it is now progressing. Indeed it as it is now progressing. Indeed it as it is now progressing. Indeed it as the matter as that the project several by the world by the matter as the state of the debate, as it is now progressing. Indeed it as the matter as the state of the state of the matter as the state of the state before this convention with a strong petition asking relief. It was said on recate somewhat this discussion, and especially the character of the debate, as it is now progressing. Indeed it learned from Fulton said of them that he judged of them as he did of himself. I am not here to contradict that assertion at all. If I am correctly informed the legislature has been sought as it is naturated to me whether it is in advance by technical objections. It is intimated to me whether it is in the power of this convention to declare railroads public highways and it is immated "shall" ought to be in this paragraph that the time has come when that read the time has come when that read to me whether the legislature may or shall regulate these matters. The great point at last is to determine the great question involved, and that is not an assault upon railway corporations. Nor will upon railway corporations. Nor will the the effort of anybody favoring these corporations to inflict any injury not them. I seek no injury to be instanced from the state, and added largely to its prosterity and wealth. I seek simply such an enactment as will protect the suffering from injustice done on the various in the state. Take that and nothing more. We would see that and nothing more. We would see that the time has state. I sake that and nothing more. We would see the people and design from injustice done on the various seems that the time has come when the relief to the state, and added largely to its prosterity and wealth. I seek simply such an enactment as will protect the suffering from injustice done on the various seems that the added to the state of the debate, as it is now progressing. Indeed it as the popic land when the popic at the same whether it is in the power of this convention to declare realizations and the power of this convention to declare realizations and the power of this convention to declare realizations and the power of this convention to declare realization that for correctly informed the legislature may or shall

of adopting these sections. It has been remarked that some remarked that Sumter county is the only one in the state that is complainties and bring the surface to such approximation of a level that trains can be ran upon it. They have on this land made excavations and embankments at a very great expense. Upon the surface thus greated they have laid first a wooden superstructure, and upon that have placed an iron superstructure, all at their own expense, upon their own soil, purchased with their own money. Well now sir, when they have done this, is this convention prepared to say that that railway, so be ompleted, belongs or pertains to any community as distinguished from the railroad company itself. If not, sir, then the proposition that the railway is a public highway is not a true proposition.

Mr. GARTRELL. I would appeal to the honorable gentleman to allow me to interrupt him, and ask him whether the language incorporated in the substitute 1 offer and now upon the east, would not obviate the difficulty he has just raised as to railroads being highways.

In regard to the tariff on cotton from Americus to Macon, it was last season sixty cents on the hundred pounds, and to Savannah it was sev-them their own money. Well now sir, when their own soil, purchased with their own money. The proposition that the railway is a public highway is not a true proposition.

Mr. GARTRELL. I would appeal to the honorable gentleman to allow me to interrupt him, and ask him whether the language incorporated in the substitute 1 offer and now upon the desk, would not obviate the difficulty he has just raised as to railroads being high ways.

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Mr. GARTRELL. I would appeal to he honorable gentleman to allow the railroad company are all the railway is a public highway is not a true proposition.

Mr. GARTRELL is a with the

Mr. JENKINS. I do not understand is the least particle of justice in that Mr. JENKINS. I do not understand that the substitute of the gentleman from Fulton [Mr. Gartrell] is now before the house. We cannot consider three propositions at the same time. The gentleman from Fulton [Mr. Mythate of the gentleman from Fulton [Mr. Mythate] discussed his amendment in connection with that of the gentleman on the other side, [Mr. Hammond] And now the gentleman from Fulton [Mr. Gartrell] wants me to discuss this substitute. I do not know whether his substitute. I do not know whether the convention will adopt it or not. I shipped from St. Louis to Savannah. the convention will adopt it or not. I shipped from St. Louis to Savannah, and thence to Jessup on the Atlantic before it is put to a vote. I cannot assume that the convention will adopt this substitute instead of the original or the argument of the results of the original or the substitute instead of the original or the s his substitute instead of the original or the amendment now before the convention. Mr. President, I remember a few years ago I do not know how many exactly, but it was when times were better with corporations, with individuals and everypody—when the times in gassaults upon the railroads and in—the Georgia railroads.

exactly, but it was when times were better that corporations, with individuals and everyoody—when the times were better than they are now—I remember that, impelled to it by the difficulties in which it had been interfering with their rights, when we seek to stop them from putting wolved by the frequent killing of cattle and stock on the road, proceeded to fence in its railroad from terminus to terminus. I remember of ten looking at that fence. It was not a perfect one, and could not be made so on account of the frequent crossings of cross roads, but it did help considerably to prevent the evil. Can any general biy to prevent the evil. Can any general company fenced in its road, in order to avoid the killing of cattle and hogs, that in the one case aright to fence in real estate that is not his own? I use the instance as an illustration only. It was because from fence to fence the land was the property of the Georgia Railford and Banking company from the continuous and many by Albany?

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ty of the Georgia Railroad and Banking company
They had a right to put the fence there;
but if the land belonged to the public,
then it had no right to put it there.
Now, sir, I would like to hear an argumant advanced to show that the head of the railroads at Americus we would not many that the head of the railroads at Americus we would not many that the head of the railroads at Americus we would not many that the head of the railroads at Americus we would not many tailroads

Mr. COOPER. One, sir.

Mr. HUNI. How many railroads by the gentleman from Americus [Mr. Cooper] has been decided by that court and that the decision interfered with their vested rights under their charters. I hope the convention will hear it. After a guing this whole question, they say:

near population would necessary to be desired and an expectation of the state of the state.

Now, sir, I would like to hear an argument salvanced to show that the bed of this road, with the superstructure upon this road, with the superstructure upon this road, with the superstructure and the depots at the various burdens, to be used in extending its control. by or the state to be used in extending its control, by or the state to the state to the state to the state.

Now, sir, I would like to hear an argument salvanced to show that the bed of this road, with the superstructure upon this road, with the superstructure upon the property of the state to be used in extending its control. by or the state to the state to the state to discours the superstructure and the superstructure and the superstructure and the depots at the various stations are not the property of the state. The question is a simple one and does not require much at the superstructure and the superstructure and the superstructure and the superstructure and the depots at the various stations are not the property of the state to discourage this superstructure and the superstructure and the superstructure and the depots at the various stations are not the property of the state. The question is a simple one and does not require much at the superstructure and they will not permit it to be done. The says int is permitting the superstructure and they will not permit it to be done. The says int is permitting the policy of the state to discourage competion. He says it is permitting the policy of the state to discourage this question. He says it is against the policy of the state to discourage the policy of the state to discourage this question. He says it is permitting to decide this question. He says it is permitting to the property of self, at the same of the superstructure under the There are \$300,000.000 of property in Georgia, sixty millions of which are in one of them; so much of a highway as is covered by bridges or ferry is a private franchise. No man has a right to pass over one or the other without paying toll, and there is a distinction between that eart of the highway as first competition. I wish to say in conclusion, that it was said by a distinguished gentleman of England, that a man's home, even though it was a hut, was his castle, and though it had a because you do not have to go along the relation of them; so much of a highway as it conclusion, that it was said by a distinguished gentleman of England, that a mot want to declare them highways as it conclusion, that it was said by a distinguished gentleman of England, that a mot want to declare them highways as it conclusion, that it was said by a distinguished gentleman of England, that a mot want to declare them highways as it conclusions. because you do not have to go along their lines to dig up stumps and do not declare them common carriers; because

to represent.

During the remainder of the mornbeing participated in by Messrs. Tift. Wallace, Robertson, Collier, Guerard, Screven and Toomes, whose speeches will appear to-morrow.

The convention adjourned to 8½ a.m., Friday, August 17, 1877.

Facts for the People VEGETINE.

FOR BENT.

To RENT—To a gentleman, a furnished room without board Three minutes walk from P. O. Enquire at 27 Whitehall, 2nd floor. 273 augi7. d3: fri sat tues FOR RENT—A store 28 by 100 feet with base ment same size, corner Broad and Alabam street. A. Murphy. 259 aug 16 dtf

FOR RENT—That elegant Store House and Basement corner Line and Pryor streets apply to J. W. English. 315 apr21...dif ARGE STORE AND BASEMENT to Rent under DeGire's Opera House, Marietta under DeGire's Opera street Apply to L. DeGive. 307 july15...dtf

W. TED

WANTED TO BUY-Guns, Pistels, Violins, Guttars, Flutes, and all kinds of Musical Issuments. Bernard Bros., 17 Peachtree St. 268 aug17...dtr WANTED-To purchase a pair Dorman Warchorse Scales. Apply t) J. J. Barnes Alabama street. 271 aug 17...dlt

WANTED-To employ a first class Wat:h-maker. 17 Peachiree street. 174 aug 17. dlt W ANTRD -Four or five girls to assor Peaches Apply at 17 South Broad street 269 aug 17...dit

WANTED-To bu, a good gentle family Horse Bainard Blos., 17 Peachtree

WANTED—An experienced Candy Maker Wand Cake Baker. Good salary will be paid or a revellent hand Address S., Rome, Ga. 286 aug16 dat W ANTED—To rent for two or three months, by a gentleman, a Bed Room Set. Address, tating terms, Frank, this office. 261 aug16 d2t

WANTED—A larty thoroughly qualified to teach Latin, French, Higher English franches, Ma hematics and Music, useries a solution as assistant in a school or as governess a family. Best references given and required address X Y. Z., care Constitution office.

W ANTED-Printing of all kinds, from the smallest card to the largest poster, books, ttc., executed at the lowest prices and best tyles, at The Constitution office. aurl...dtf FOR NALE

HEAD go d Beef Cattle and one g od Card, 224 West Petersstreet. August 17, 1877.

FOR SALE—500 bushels pure red rust proof Oats in new secas, at \$1 per bushel. Apply 9 Cox, Hill & Thompson. 247 aug15. 1w

HIGHEST CASH price paid for old Gold Jew-olry and Bliver Ware, Watches, etc. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Reparch. Specta-les to sult all ages Barnard Bros. 17 Peach ree street.

MINCELLANEOUS.

Sash, Doors. BLINDS, Locks, HINGES, Paints, &c. W. Jennings & Co., 38 and 42 Decatur street. 388 july22..cim

LOST AND FOUND.

TRAYED fr. m 211 Pryor street, a two year old helfer, quite small to be giving milk white with exception of few brown spots on side, short borns, and large bag. Was rulsed in alabama, fo ty mives b low Rome, Ga., and arrived here per Express on night of 15th. Will asy five dollars for her return to 211 Pryor street, within tendays. H. S. Johnson. ithin tendays

OST-One Pearl Handled, Gold and Silve Monuted Smith & Wesson Pistol. A libera eward paid for its recovery and no question ask d Leave at this office. aug 16 d2t ONT-Money by not having your Binding. Ruling, etc., executed at The Constitution Book Bindery. Blank Books manufactured to rder.

FOUND-Out that all kinds of Job Printing can be as neatly, cheaply and quickly executed The Constitution Job office. may 20...dtf

CARRIAGES.

PRNCE & JARVIS have for sale, and make to order, fine Carriages. Buggle., Light Vagons, &c. R pailing promptly attended to. 4 time street. 000 tuly 25...dtf LDUCATIONAL. M 183 JUNE MCKINLEY'S Kindergar

F you went cheap frockery, Glass Ware, China Sets, Silver Plated spoons, Forks, poons, fooking Glasses, come to dipley's, 87 shteball street. August 17th, 1877 178 augl7...dit AUCTION SALES

A T AUCTION—On Saturday, 18th instant, 10½ o'clock, inside of store, we will sell in Wainut Bed Room Set, one Carpet, What lot, Oil Paintings, Extension Table, Chairs, fattreases, Bedsteads, Curtains, Stove with the valuable furniture. Also, Mackerel, Flonr, ray Goods, Notions, etc., etc., McC.ndess, Sills & Co. 275 aug17...d2t 4 UCTION SALE-On Saturday, 18th instant, Clock, we will sell, in front of Stre, p and no Top Buggies. McCandless. 260 aux16 d3t

The Atlanta Daily Constitution

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1877

AN ANCIENT TUMULUS Colonel Charles C. Jones, Jr., the listinguished historian of Georgia's antiquities, contributes to the Augusta Chronicle and Constitutionalist an ex-

eeding interesting description of an ncient tumulus on the Georgia side of called for a short time since. Read he Savannah river near Augusta. This | what the Times has to say. nound was visited and inspected more han one hundred years ago by Mr. William Bartrain, who wrote of it, even then as an ancient wonder, "worthy of every traveller's notice." We have no space for Colonel Jones's article, but he says that unless undermined by the swollen waters of the tawny hued Savannah, it will stand through centu ies yet unborn, apparently growing none the older, and confirming the former existence of nations that have passed from hence forever. This tumuus is one of the finest within the imits of Georgia and should be classed aid granted by congress. with the truncated pyramids on Tumlin's plantation in the Etowah valley, with the largest of the east Macon mounds, and with that frustum of a to have taken its place. The News of

THE Hon. Bolivar Bulldozer, writing come. in the editorial columns of his unusually able journal, cries out as vociferously as the limitations of rhetoric will allow him: "Let the question of the location of the capital be submitted to We assure the Hon. Bolivar B. that there is ho objection to that. The only difference between the Hon. B. B. and ourselves is that we think-nay, we know-that in the ratification of the work of the convention by inserting the location clause in the new constitution, our city has nothing to fear in either case. As between Atianta and Milledgeville we believe the people of the State will vote overwhelm ingly in favor of Atlanta.

THE Montgomery Advertiser insis that the reduction of salaries by the Georgia convention is a species of demagoguism that should not be tolerated by the wiser and more patriotic members of that body. Well, as we have my which in the end costs as much as the coming harvest. the wildest extravagance. Retrenchment is one thing-parsimonious foolshness another.

We regret to learn of the sudden eath of Mr. David Rosser Adams, one of the most prominent citizens of Estonton. The county of Putnam has lost a valuable citizen, whose counsels were always safe and whose pure life was an example to the younger genera-

GAIL HAMILTON ought to put on trou sers and stump the district, as it were.

BEN WADE continues to swear at tick to his straight-out policy.

BLAINE has been blowing a Gail. "EXPENSES" IS a good word.

We present, in another column, the on of Attorney General Ely on he subject of paying the members the convention, out of funds in the treasury, other than the amount appropriated by the general assembly. The opinion is able and elaborate. It s based on sound law and precedent ind cannot be successfully answered, we think. Some of the members of the convention have been misled by

an improper idea of their sovereignty. The body is only sovereign to perform the duty for which it was assembled. We grant that broad grounds have en assumed by members of other onventions; as for instance, in the Illiois convention of 1847, Mr. Peters said: He had and would continue to vote against any and every proposition which would recog reany restriction of the powers of this co. We are the sovereignty of the state We are what the people of the state would be if they were congregated here in one mass eeting. We are what Louis X V said he was. We can find men in this convention

out is it correct? This theory that at trace of it earlier than the New York ame up in the Virginia convention. eral convention of 1787. The credentials mere confederation. When the convention assembled, the delegates were satisfied that any government made by patching up the old confederation would be wholly inadequate. The mestion was then fully discussed. Was t competent for that body to disregard its instructions and frame such a system as it deemed absolutely necessary for the salvation of the country? The answer, was in substance, that by strict law the convention had no power nor

right to disregard the instructions of the legislative assemblies by which they were deputed, on whose call they had assembled; but that under the controlling necessities of the times, they would venture to disregard those instructions, since, after all, the power of ultimate decision was to be in the people-the convention having authority only to recommend, not to act lefinitely. So we see that in this im portant convention the power of definite legislation was not only not claimed for that body, but it was expressly disclaimed.

John Randolph in the Virginia con vention of 1829, when the question arose as to the powers of the convention said: Sir, we have been called as counsel to the

people-as state physicians to propose remedies or the state's diseases, not to pass any act which shall have in itself any binding force. We are here as humble advisers and proposers to the

There is nothing that this convention thing to do with it had better be carefully prepared to meet the storm.

THE ATLANTA BAT.

We print in another column a deightful editorial from the New York Times upon the subject of the enormous northern rats that infest the city

of Atlanta. The Times is assured that we will try to bandle our rats. If New York and the other northern cities will rid themselves of the loyal ku-klux that live in their midst, we will take care of the rats down here. We can stand the nibbling if they can stand the rioting. And we promise furthermore to le them have the aid of the violent United States troops, which they so eagerly

It is stated that the speculation the United States in investing \$200,-000 in the Dismal Swamp canal, has resulted in obtaining \$136,000 in cash dividends, in an increase of its interest in an enlarged and improved work from two-fifths of \$486,000 to twofitths of \$1,500,000; in other words, from nearly \$200,000 to nearly \$600,-000, besides the incidental saving for its naval supplies. This concern is said to be the only internal improve ment in the United States which ha ever repaid, in whole or in part, th

year but an epidemic of suicides seems our-sided pyramid on Messier's place the past week has enough material of this sort to furnish the Police Gazet e with pictorial sensations for a month to

BRICK POMEROY is exceedingly rapid in his matrimonial movements. He gets more divorces and marries oftener than any man in the newspaper business. He seems to have a talent fo this sort of thing. If we recollect aright, we wish him well.

opposition to the new constitution is a ready organizing itself. Wouldn'e be well to wait until the convention in hrough with their work? Let us judge of the new instrument as a whole.

LET's see. This is the third or fourth time-isn't it?-that the able financiers of the north have endeavored to frighten Georgia with the cry of "repudiation." And yet they continue to snap up our bonds.

THE fall crop of "independents" has already been planted. They will blosom next year? The democratic reapsaid before, there is a species of econo- ers should be whetting their scythe for

Ir is a pretty little fight between Schurz and Rill Kemble Kemble is the "addition, division and silence man.

Mr. Stephens will, in all probability spend the summer in the mountains of north Georgia. WE hear it stated that the independ

ents are arranging for a lively campaign

at the next general election in Georgia -Happy t'dings for nervous suffere drugged, and quacked, Pulvermacher's Electric Belts effectually cure prema-ture debility, weakness, and decay. Book and Journal, with information worth thousands, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC COMPANY, THE BOGUS BONDS

notably the Chicago Inter-Ocean, seem to be very much disgruntled at the ac-tion of the convention on the bogus bonds issued by Bullock. They would do well to spare their ink and their paper until they inform themselves as to the nature of these so-called "secuities." They allude to the action of the convention as "repudiation," but how is it possible for Georgia to repudiate debts that she never owed nor even contracted? All this talk about "innocent bondholders" is the meres nonsense. Of course, some of those who purchased the bonds did so in

good faith, but the newspaper press if the state time and again-in season and out of season-warned the public that these forged securities would never be paid by the state. When A steals B's orse and sells him to C. who in turn disposes of him to D, who is to be the loser when A discovers the whereabouts of the animal? There is a loss some where, as a matter of course, but must who will go just as far as this, to day; it be A who is to suffer? These bond forgeries were denounced by the press fributes absolute sovereignty to the of the state from the very start, and convention is of modern origin. A when an editor, who ought careful search amongst the records of to be better informed, says that conventions in other states reveals no Georgia has "repudiated" a debt by declaring that Bullock's securities are convention of 1821. In 1829 it again fraudulent, he simply advertises his own ignorance, which, of course, so far The earliest case in which the powers as Georgia and her people are conof such bodies were brought into cerned, he is perfectly welcome to do. iscussion, was that of the fed- It is true, injustice has been done, and no doubt some very worthy people will of the delegates to that body, as is well be out of pocket to the amount of some known, contemplated only a revision thousand of dollars, but from what does of the confederation, leaving it still a this injustice result-from the action of Bullock who forged these bonds, or from the action of the convention which

desires to protect the ignocent and poverty stricken tax-payers of Georgia? Plainly, the remedy of the holders of the bogus bon is is to look to Bullock and Clews for their money The people of Georgia had no hand in the matter, and they do not now propose to be intimidated by the cry of "repudiation." That sort of thing has become stale. The New York stock exchange tried its hand at the business and failed, and it is altogether too late o begin it anew. Georgia proposes to pay her honest debts to the last farthing, but she will never pay the fraudulent securitres forged in her name by irresponsible persons claiming to represent her; and those who have been threatening to ruin her credit might as well make the most of it.

DEMOCRACY AND DEMAGOGUISM.

The New York Tribune, which, by the by, is a perfect paragon of all that is honest and virtuous in politics, says that the present work of the demo cratic party in the south is to consider whether they will pay their debts or cheat their creditors. This, the Tribune says, is the programme in Vir ginia, Georgia and one or two other states, and upon this issue, it thinks, the democracy will divide. We cannot answer, of course, for Virginia and "one can do that will be binding save what or two other southern states," but we they submit to the people. They were can answer very emphatically for called and commissioned for that work, Georgia. There is not nor will there and if they exceed it, it is of no effect be any division among her peounless the people choose to ratify. A ple on the bogus bond question. question therefore, involving the pay- That matter was definitely settled ment of a large sum of money, not less even before the convention met. A than fifty thousand dollars—and it will constitutional amendment, adopted by amount to that sum before the two consecutive legislatures and subconvention finishes its work- mitted to the people, was ratified alshould not be settled on the mere most unanimously, and the convention, chance that the people may ratify the being a representative body, had no matter. It would be a precedent that other alternative than to place in the would possibly be used greatly to our new constitution now in process of concan blame the treasurer for his precau- amendment alluded to. It may be that tion, for if the amount of bitter discus- democrats will divide, as the Tribune sion anticipated by many, takes place predicts, but we can assure that jourover the ratification or rejection of this nal that the division will not grow out onstitution-all who have had any of any difference of opinion in respect to the bogus bonds. Demagoguism is potent in every party and in all politics, and there may be a weak attempt at dividing the democrats of Georgia at the next election, but the bonds wil have nothing to do with it.

> GEN. D. H. HILL has accepted the esidency of the Arkansas industrial college. You can detect counterfeit coin by atting it in water. It swims if it is bad .- New Otleans Picavune.

FACT AND COMMENT

A NEW YORK ho:el prints the Lord's prayer on its bill of fare. APROPOS of the Prince of Wales uneiling a statue of King Alfred, a gentleman writes to the Times that the prince is that monarch's thirty-third grandson

SITTING BULL has organized a new upe, and is preparing for another series of rewell benefits through the territories MR. TILDEN, in a private letter written to a friend in Albany, says that he has received much benefit from nis ocean voyage and that no looks and feels in better healt than at any time within the past three or fou

DALLAS and Montgomery counties Alabama, have been redeemed from republican rule for the first time since the war, and there s great rejoicing over the fact. A MORNING paper says: "When Gail Hamilton used to tread down bed cords she ere's where her sweet disposition receiv uch an awful wrench! THEODORE TILTON is in London quiet-

y studying the sights and antiquities of the A GALVESTON man was divorced and rried again; but the divorce proved invalid, he committed suicide after his bridal trip, his estate of \$890 ) thereby going to his first

THE Richings Opera troupe gave Fra Diavolo at Cheyenne the other night. The uded to the robbers as "road agents " Cost of living in North Carolina Three cantaloupes and a half busnet of peaches for 20 cents; one visit from the dector, \$2; pine offin, \$3; total, \$5 20. Cheap as dirt. PATTI was obliged to wear fals

liamonds during her recent Loudon engagement because the real gents were in the possion of her hu band, who, under the Fren aw, can keep them. The wages of sin is-paste erviewer is a man who puts his own views in mouth of the interviewed, and trusts God and good luck to escape death. THIRTY FIVE banks and insuran mpanies of Philadelphia guaranteed \$35,000

mounting to \$18,044 MR. McNulty, of San Francisc ost his wife and two children, and in his grief e took hold of a Chinam in to throw him i he sea, "to keep up his courage, like." He wa

THERE is said to be a well in Wise ounty, Texas 110 feet d.ep, which ordinarily as an abundant supply of water at all seasons ours from the north no water can be drawn

JOHN G. WHITTIER has announced himself as author of the poem, "The Song of tourist so long as majestic old Yonah the Vermonters," which has been attributed to stands sentinel over its happy homes Ethan Allen and oth rs. Mr Whittier save the

REV. AUGUSTUS F. E. HEWITT. SUDE

rior of the Pau ist, has relieved Father Hecke as editor of the Catholic World. Father Hewit vas recently made an LL D by Harvard, whi was the first instance of an American univer sity, founded by Protestants, honoring an emi nent divine of the Roman Catholic church. BEN WADE has been interviewed by is represented as a saving that people seems dead to the real issues of the war, and that the worst which could happen to the nationa finances would be a trifle to what would ensuminded him of Buchanan. There might be another war, but it looked as if instead the re-

Mr. KEELY says that he has just MR. KEELY SAYS that he has just about completed his new machine, which is made of wrought irou and cast-steel, cost \$60,-000 and weighs twenty tons. He says that he has obtained a pressure of 11.000 pounds to the inch, and then stopped because the guage would not stand more, and that if the metal would hold he could work his present engine up to 10.000 horse power. "It is," he told a reporter, "a quart machine—that is to say, it uses only a quart of water. With the condensor that I have now nearly complete I will make that The Dean mine is one of the most extensive and important in the gold region of this state. It is located on lot 70, in the third district of originally have now nearly complete I will make that quart of water produce 1,000 horse-power motion of sufficient duration to run a steamship

WHITE DESIGNATION OF THE WASTERS OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

wist and warp till they look like a pair of leat er corkscrews. The shoems ker is summoned in naste He examines the heels, feels their pul-ses, tries ausculation, analyzes them, when suddenly he has an idea. "I know what's wrong with these boots. You've been walking i MR WM. J FLORENCE, the actor, has been turning his vacation to advantage by rescuing a lady and her two children from drowning at Coasy Island. This really heroic achievement occurred during the recent terrific gale, and an account of it save: "Mr. Elias were whelmed in the waves and overpowered by the wind. Mr Florence was on the shore. Hastily throwing off his clothes he plunged in and rushed with difficulty to their assistance Seizing them, he almost brought them to the wind pulled him back. Twice he came in; twice they were carried off again. The third plung was a desperate effort, but again he grasped, an this time saved them Mr. Hulitt has written a note of public recognition of Mr. Florence oravery, and desires that his gratitude sh

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

A LADY wears a pair of sweet little

bottinies with heels four inches high. She suf-ers agonies, and, which is worse, the dear heels

-The Count J. B G. is off for Tenessee. The srhythmical character of the foregoing announcement should commend it to the public.

-There are some men in the convenion who have neversaid a word. This is true economy, no doubt, but how much more economical is it to rise in all the dignity of ripe statesmanship and move to lay useless amendments and substitutes upon the table.

-It is nearly time for the Convers and Covington poets to begin the preparation of their annual odes to autumn. -Captain Charles J. White, formerly

f Savannah, is in the city. -Jesse B. Willingham, aged four teen, who has been in the office of the Cartersville Express two weeks, can set two thousand ems of type a day, be sides attending to the duties of office boy. He is a son of Mr. C. H. C. Wilingham. -The Cartersville Express hears

rom every direction in that section that the crop prospects are the best since the war. -Bishop Gross laid the corner-stone of a new Catholic church in Rome or

Sunday.

-The farmers of Thomas county will make enough corn to do them the resent year. -The Enterprise says that Messrs H. J. & A. T. MacIntyre, of Thomas

county, have enough grain on hand to last them two or three years. -The Thomson Journal says that Frank Paschal, colored, who is living a few miles from Thomson, brought to town a shoate about six months old. raised on his place, which he had killed and dressed for market. The peculigrity about the pig was that, after being thoroughly cleansed, the skin remained perfectly black. The color was not confined to the outer surface of the skin, but extended through to the flesh.

-A colored man was killed near Savannah the other day by a piece of scantling projecting from a passing freight train.

-Butler Herald: Will the capital be carried back to Milledgeville think not. Atlanta proposes to build a got d state house which shall not cost state a cent, and we see no good sense in going back to the old dilapi dated town of Milledgeville whether or not. It is true Milledgeville is nearer the centre of the state than Atlanta is, yet the railroads make Atlanta the most accessible. But give us a good constitution and we care but which place is called the capital.

-The same paper has this: When will the convention adjourn? We do not know, nor do we care, so we are satisfied as we are that the delegates are doing their duty to the state. never thought the constitution could be made in less than forty days. state of New York reverses her constination every twenty years, and it usually takes six months to do it. Let ns have a good, not hasty piece of work, for we hope it will last at least fifty years, and perhaps longer.

-Fish story in the Thomasville En erprise : There was a sight wo ooking at. Nearly two thousand fish, by actual count, mostly bream, wer there in a heap, floundering and flut tering around. As soon as something like order could be restored, the task of counting the fish was assigned to ve ious parties, among them Colonel A. McIntyre and John 1. Parker. The object of this was to ascertain correctly how many fish had been caught. These wo gentleman afterwards stated to us that from the first two hauls, described above, they saw counted 1,556 bream, 58 large trout, 20 of which they thought would average between seven and eight ish, they had forgotten exactly how many. Three small "hauls" were made and then the crowd assigned the task of dividing the fish to certain parties. There were sixty-five piles to make and so far as we could learn, none of them had less than thirty estable fish and some a good many more. There could not have been, in our judgment, ess than twenty-five hundred caught in all. We returned to Mr. Redding's in company with several parties, and the crowd did full justice a most bountiful dinner of splendid-

y prepared fish.

We have heard of bigger exploits in the way of catching fish, but we never saw any, and we must say this was big

enough for us. NOIES FROM THE GOLD REGION

The White County Mines, &c.

Editors Constitution: - The little coun y of White, formed of portions of Ha-ersham, Hall and Lumpkin, is one of the most attractive in the whole state It has a proper proportion of mountain and valley, a tertile soil well watered, mines rich in the most precious of metals, and a climate and scenery unsurpassed. The beautiful which was lying partially on his breas and far-famed Nacocchee valley lies wholly within this county, and is resting was besprinkled with blood, worthy all the pretty things that have been written about it in poetry and prose. No wonder that it was sought out and settled many years ago by the intelligent and refined population who now own and inhabit it. No lovelier or more hospitable retreat from the of life can be found in this broad land; and it will continue to be an object of admiration to the tourist so long as majestic old Yonah

and smiling fields.

While admirably adapted to farming ode was written in 1833 or 24, and marit was an attempt at literary mistification hardly excusable even in a you-g writer. It is painful to find the good Quaker out in so heinous a sin. It is marvelous he should not know the unpardona gold belt, which is about four miles in width, runs northeast and southwest through the entire length of the county. All the mines are being worked suc fully, and large sums are annually for-warded from that immediate section to the mint at Philadelphia. While there the mint at Philadelphia. While there is much gold-digging there are at present but two mills in the county, both of which are doing a profitable business.

Mr. H. D. Ingersoll has a mill with ten stamps, on lot 27, in the fourth district. The machinery is run by water, of which there is an ample graphy and of which there is an ample supply, and the ore seems abundant and inex-

Mr. J. R. Dean is running an eight stamp mill on Dake's Creek, in the third district, and is said to be doing a

rations are confined to sluiding the hill change of views and discussion of the

Habersham, now White, and is three miles northwest of Yonah mountain. It is now the property of the Nacoochee gold mining company, and worked under the direction of Prof. F. H. Bradley, manager, a gentleman of much ex-perience in mining, and of high scien-tific attainments. The principal works of the company are situated as above stated, though they are the owners of 550 acres contiguous, said to be rich in gold. Their present operations, though confined to slucing and piping, are on ally cost \$50,000, and \$3 000 has re ly been expended on repairs. It dis-charges 7,300 gallons per minute, and has a fall of 260 feet at the present works, which is equivalent to the power of 1,200 horses working twelve hours each day. The Hand canal, in Lump kin county, has a power equal to 1,600 horses working twelve hours per day, but it is not used to its full capacity. The present operations of the Nacooche company may be regarded as preparatory to their main work. While the gold now obtained by hydraulic washing, by which entire hill sides are removed, pays handsomely for the labor employed, they have a rich bonanza in the vastamount of ore already taken out and stacked, to be ready for the mill soon to be erected. This will contain twenty stamps, with other machinery of the most approved patterns. There are many thousand tons of this ore already mined, and it is estimated to average from \$7 to \$8 per ton when it comes to be worked up. Upon the whole, the company have a fine property, and in the hands of so skillful a manager as Prof. Brad ey, it cannot fail to yield them a handsome return for their investment.

So much for the mines of White and Lumpkin. Operations for gold are also being prosecuted in some of the neighboring counties on a greater or less scale, and generally with success. The chief of these only need to be mentioned in this connection: The Coosa mine, on lot 124 in the gret at his sad death, and deep sympa-

tenth district, Union county, is being the is expressed that one so gifted with worked by Mr. Chastaine with good remental ability should have met with suits. His operations are confined to the deposit, which is said to be very caused him, in a moment of insanity, to In the same county Col. J. C. Well-

ine, and the average yield about ten Iollars per ton.

The Nicholls mine in Habersham, near Clarkesville, is said to be paying handsomely, though but a small force is employed. There are also active have been unable to obtain particulars.

has recently been made near Dawsonville, and that parties are preparing to develop its resources.

The Glade mine, in Hall county, promises to be the theatre of import int operations at an early day. property embraces two thousand acres. and is situated twelve miles northeast of Gainesville, on Flat Creek, near its junction with the Chattahoochee. It has recently been purchased by Jenings Brothers, enterprising capitalists of New York, at a cost of \$30,000, and preparations are making for operations on a large scale. Extensive works, with improved machinery, are soon to be erected, and the indications give promise of successful investment. Trusting that these notes may prove half so interesting to your readers as a personal inspection, of this important (reorgia interest, has been to myself, I

A TERRIBLE AFFAIR. MR. J. S. F. LANCASTER FOUND DEAD IN HIS BED WITH A BUL-

oring these letters to a close.

HEAD The Beed Supposed to have been Com

LET WOUND THROUGH HIS

Aberration of Mind From the Savannah News, Aug. 15 The entire community was shocked and startled vesterday morning by the report that Mr. J. S. F. Lancaster, one of our most respected ctizens, had een found dead in his bed with a terown hand with a pistol. The news circulated with great rapidity and occa-sioned profound sensation and regret when the report was verified. This discovery was made about a quart to eleven o'clock, under the following circumstances: Mr. Lancas ter, who was a surviving copartner of the firm of Jno. M. Cooper & Co., bookellers and stationers, not appearing at he store until long after his accustor nour, the colored porter, Leonard Mo Neill, was dispatched by Mr. T. & Neill, was dispatched by Mr. T. S. Wylly, also of the firm, about half past ten o'clock to his rooms in the residence formerly occupied by Mr. Deutenhofer, on Bull street, between Harris and Macon, to ascertain the

cause of his absence, apprehension being felt that sickness had befallen the third story front, the remainder of the house being vacant, with the basement rooms, which are occupied by Lucy Rice, the colored woman who takes care of the remises. When the porter reached the couse Lucy was about going up stairs to attend to the rooms, and he inquired of her if anything was the matter with Mr. Lancaster, as he had no been at the store. The woman replied that she thought he had left the house but she was going up to his room, an would see if he was there. In a few minutes she returned very much ex-cited and informed the porter that she believed Mr. Lancaster was dead, as he could not arouse him, and suggest ed that he had better go up and see He did so, and presently regreatly frightened, and said: Mr. Lancaster has shot himself. Die you not see the pistol and the blood?' She replied that she did not, as the

room was darkened when she went in and she did not see well. The porter at once hastened to the store and apprised Mr. Wylly of the sad affair. The coroner was notified, and Mr. Wylly with Mr. George B. Clarke at once proceeded to the where they were shortly met by Dr. Chisholm, the coroner

They then ascended to the third oor, and entered the room occupied by Mr. Lancaster. He was lying or the bed with his night clothes tially covered with a sheet. His right and within a few inches of a pistol from a wound just behind and abov the right ear, having apparently been nflicted whilst he was lying on his back. The barrectly through the diagonally, and out just above the lef temple, through the mosquisto bar, an truck against the wall opposite, fall ing upon the floor, where it was subs

quently found. It is supposed after the shot was fired that a convuision or spasm jerked the right arm and weapon In the room adjoining the sleeping apartment, which was used as a room, the clothes of the deceased were found on a chair, and his vest, containing his watch, was hanging on a nail near the bureau. The watch was running, and had evidently been wound up before he retired. On the bures were found an open box of percussion caps and a box containing three cartridges. One chamber of the pi tol, a five barrel Colt's, was found to be loaded, another recently discharged, and

the others empty.

Among the various memoranda and papers found in the room there was nothing discovered which served to throw any light upon the causes inthe only reasonable supposition under the circumstarces, sustained by the stamp mill on Dake's Creek, in the third district, and is said to be doing a fine business.

The old Loud mine is now in the hands of Asbury & Hand. Their ope-

rations are confined to sluicing the hill sides with water from a canal and to piping, by which latter process full four teet of the surface is removed. They are said to be realizing five dollars per tations of this company seem to be successful. They know where and how to work, and withhold no amount of capital when they see the evidences of a profitable venture.

The Dean mine is one of the most of mind, presumably caused by business troubles.
[Signed,] B. H. RICHARDSON,

W. H. BAKER, W. S. BOGART,
T. E. BESSELIEU,
JAS. A. COURVOISIE,
JOS. A. POLHILL,
WM TICKWELL.

THE DECEASED. Mr. Lancaster was born about 1825. in Hopkirton, New Hampshire, where his mother, sister and brother now reside. He came to Georgia in 1850, and for several years taught school in Eatonton. In 1855 he removed to Saa large scale. The water is supplied by a canal eight miles in length and taken from Duke's creek. This canal originage of the canal originate originage of the canal originage of the thorough instructor. He continued teaching until the fall of 1870, with the usual interruptions during the war, when he accepted the position of gen when he accepted the position of general traveling agent of A. S. Barnes & Co., book publishers, in which business he continued two years. In 1872 he entered the establishment of Messrs. John M. Cooper & Co as a partner and shortly after the death of Mr. Cooper, a few weeks since, commence negotiations with the executors of the estate, with the view of assuming entire charge of the business. The delay in the satisfactory completion of these negotiations and various other matters, it is shown, preyed upon his mind and greatly depressed him, and, as is be-lieved, affected his mind temporarily. Mr. Lancaster was by nature genia a pleasant and agreeable companion itelligent, witty, and an esteemed and welcome member of many social circles. He was a communicant of St. John's Episcopal church and was a zealous Christian, having for several years past been superintendent of the He also took a lively interest in educational and literary matters, and was a valued member of the Georgia historical society, and was one of the curators He was very highly esteemed by a large circle of friends and had the respect of the entire community, in which he was regarded as a most useful citizen. General is the re-

take his life. Mr. Lancaster never married, and born is working veins on lots 52 and 19, had no relatives in this city or state in the ninth district, and has a mill of the only members of his immediate four stamps constantly employed. The family living being residents of Hopkingold from these veins is said to be very ton, New Hampshire.

His funeral will take place this morning from the residence on Bull street, opposite Madison square, and will be attended by the officers and members of the Georgia Historical Society in body. -The annovance occasioned by the

continual crying of the Baby, at once It is said that a very valuable discovery ceases when the cause is (as it should be) promptly removed by using Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. 25 cents per bottle.

New Advertisements.

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Ilmiasmatic poisons. emedy, and trusted specific, for the Fever and Ague of the West, and the Chills and Fever of

from the system, and leaves the patient as well as before the attack. It theroughly expels the disease, so that no Liver Complaints, Kheumatism, Neuraigis, Dysentery or Debility follows the curse Indean, where I isorders of the Liver and Bowels have occurred from Misamat e Poison, it removes the cause of them an : they disappear. Not only is it an effectual cure, b. t. if taken occasionally by patients exposed to malaria, it wil expel the poison and p otect them from a tack. Travelers and temporary residents in Fayer and Acuse om continued exposure to Malaria and Missm, as no speedier ramedy.

For Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedr

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Canker. ring has never failed to cure the more case of Canker. Mercurial Diseases. he VEGETINE meets with wo derful she cure of this class of diseases.

Salt Rheum. Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scalt Head, Ac., tainly yield to the great alterative Vegetine. Erysipelas.

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Tumors, Ulcers or Old Sores Are cauded by an impure state of the blood Cleanse the blood thoroughly with VEGET NE and these complaints will disappear. Catarrh. For this complaint the only substantial benefit as be obtained through the blood YEORTINE in great blood purifier.

Constipation. the bowels but act as a cathartic to the bowels but cleaness all the organic cach to perform the functions devolving Piles. VEGETINE has restore thousands to health whave been long and painful suffers.

Faintness at the Stomach. V getting is not a stimulating bitters which creates a fictifiour appetive, but a gentle tonic, which assists nature to restors the stomach to a healthy action.

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Dyspepsia.

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A CARD To sel will the state that the service and indiscretion of youth, nervouses, early decay, loss of manhood, &c. sen's a recipe that will care you. FRE THALLOW. This great remedy was discovered in the service of the se who are suffering from

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Rule Nisi.

Sarah J. Jackson, et al, vs. Mrs. Lucretia Jack-son, et al – Rule Ni Si to establish a Lost Deed in Fulton Superior Court.

Tappearing from the return of the Sherin and the sworn allegations in the above petition, that Mrs. Lucretia Jackson, a efendant in said case, does not reside in Fulton country and it further appearing that she does not reside in the State of Georgia, it is ordered that the rule ni si be served on the said Mrs. Lucretia "ackson by rubitection in The Atlanta" out "ution, a public gazette of said State, as required by law.

GEO. HILLYER, Jud., e S. C. A. C. A true extract from the mignates. A true extract from the minutes
W. R. VENABLE, D. C. S. C. F. C.
E. A. ANGIER. Petitioners' Attorney. Sarah J. Jackson and her husband, T. C. Jack.

son, vs. Mrs. I ucretta Jackson et al.—Rule Ni St.—Georgia, Fulton county—"etition to establish Lost Deed—Clerk's Office of the Superior Court. SARAH J. JACKSON having by her petition filed to this office, set forth that James F. Jackson, formerly of said county, made and exocuted a deed, of which the following is a copy State of Georgia, culton county.

This indenture made this 14th day of October 1869, between James F. Jackson and Sarah Jackson, both of the county of rulton, wineseth That the said James F. Jackson, for and in considera ion of the sum of \$400 00, it hand paid by identifying the property of the pro or Billous Fever, etc., and in-deed all the affections which arise from malarious, marshor marsh or last weaty five years, and in the treatment of the set of

Signed, sealed and delivered in the

Court of said county, to be held the should not be n October, 1877, why said copy should not be sate bilished in lieu of the original.

Witness the Hon. Geo. Hillyer, Judge of said Court, this 14th day of June, 18.7.

JAMES D. COLLINS, Clerk E. A. ANGIER,

195 July 10 dlam3m Fettitioners' Atterney.

ATLANTA, GA., June 3, 1877. 2 20 P.M. 8 30 .. N CENTRAL R. K.....

Atlanta Post Office.

Libel for Divorce. orgia, Fulton county—Su erier Court, Spring Term, before Hon. George Hillyer. Libel Jane Fowler

Jane Fowler

I Tappearing to the Court by the return of the
Sheriff, that the defendant does not reside it
this courty, and it further appearing that sh
does not reside in this State, itls, on me tion o
coursel, ordered that said defendant appear an
answer, at the next term of this Court, else that
the case be considered in default, and the plain
tiff allowed to proceed. And it is further ordere
that this rule be published in The Atlanta Constatistics once a month. for four puerts. A true extract from the minutes.

JANES D. COLLINS. C. St.C.

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456 july26..dlm

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Send for Annour cement, g ving full informa-ton. JNO THAD. JOHNSON, 65 augs...d&wim d sun wed Dean.

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492 july28cd2:awlm sat wed wlm

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Wild be sold before the court house in the city of Atlants, Fulton county, on the 1st Tuesday in September, 1877, we the legal hours of sale, the following property.

the legal nourse suc, the treatment of the treatment of the four-teerth district of originally Henry now Fulton county, fronting twenty seven and a half (27%) feet on Peachtree street and running back east one hundred and twenty free (12b) sect bounded out the type of the treatment of the trea

one hundred and twenty nee (123) see, bounded ed south by property formerly owned by Lovejoy. The interest levied on and to be sold being the reversionary interest in the above described property as described in deed made april 20, 1870, by M A Chisolm to M B Chisolm and recorded in clerk's office of superior court; levied on as the property of W P Chisolm sho as fif a issued from Fulcon superior court in favor of B Pendleg for the use of officers of court vs. Willis P Chisolm; also as fif a issued from Fulcon superior court in favor of John Jones for use of officers of court vs. W P Chisolm and Samuel Bard.

Also, at the same time and place, the half undivided interest in a tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, and being part of land lot. No. 85, in the 14th district of originally Heury, now Fulton county, Georgia, and known as lot No. 4 in the 14th district of originally Heury, now Fulton county, Georgia, and known as lot No. 4 in the subdivision of Larkin Davis, Tr. nholm lot fronting twenty-five feet on the orthwest side of Peters street, and running back northwest side of Peters street, and running back northwest side of Peters develor and the improvements thereto belonging levied on as the property of Mrs. J. Deacen by virtue of and to satisfy a fi a issued from the Justice's court of the 1020th district of M., in favor of J A Scott, for the use of J. W. Winfield, vs. Mrs. U. Dencen.

Also, at the same time and place, two acres of land, more or less, on F rest avenue and Collins street. In Atlanta, Georgia, beginning at the corner of Forest avenue and Collins street, thence two hundred feet, more or less, to the northwest corner of Forest avenue and Collins street, thence two hundred feet was talong the line of Collins street, thence two hundred feet to line of Reuben Arnold to the line of W H Venable the nee north along the line of Reuben from the line of the l

Paper

News paper.

NOW 18 THE TIME

The People's

Horseshoes Nalls Etc.



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The Convention will Have to Rest Satisfied with the Feeling of Daty Patriotically Performed. He Imagines Himself in Atlanta

A RODENT ROMANCE.

SHOWING HOW A NEW YORK

TIMES' EDITUR PASSED

THROUGH THE REGION OF

SNAKES IN THE VALLEY

OF RATS.

A VANDAL BUMMER BAT

o come to this city and bring a company of

rets with him A terrible onslaught on be made upon the bu nmer radeuts.

copied and commented on our article co ng them. The New York Sun has the follow

ATLANTA RATS.

was an estimable woman. The western states

THEIR ORIGINAL RATS

until those excellent beasts had been extirpated

In fact, the Atlantese were accustomed to poison them and to instigate cats and terriers to as-as-

sinate them. Now, however, they go abou

fuse to be comforted unless he is resurred ed and

made plentiful, both in the cabin of the poor

timid beast, who confined himself to the simple

pleasures of the corn bin and the store room He was rarely seen, especially by dayli ht, and was unquestionably mod st and retiring in

PASSED IN A VAST PROCESSION,

before the eyes of the local statesman after a long and thirsty political campaign, he was no

regarded as an object of terror. Of course he

was called a nuisance, and it was held to be a worthy act to capture and kill him; but while

he could not be said to be a popular beast, he

did not fire the Atlanta heart with rage to any

otic beast, to withdraw with dignity from the

presence of the invader. In this resolution he

equal to two of his southern rivals, and there

rat of the Atlanta fathers

present style of the Atlanta rat to

rat is constantly in the habit of steeling

ly in or fer that estimable colored men may b

MILLIONS OF IMAGINARY RATS,

should pass a law declaring that the smal

and black ra's cannot be changed by an ac

nore they show their inability to der

riers and cats that once made its street

orn and ragged from constant use.

STATE CASES

LIBRARY DOTS.

night is the general town topic.

THE BLACK RAT OF THEIR PATHERS

man and the alleged palace of the rich.

ng for the rat of their fathers, and re

osition. Even when he appeared in

It has been mentioned perhaps even mor

and Shocking Cigars

Having heard that the attorney gen and Sees Fearful Things in the ral had delivered the opinion asked for by the reasurer on the question of pay of members of Effect of Too Much Cheap Liquor the convention in excess of the amount appro ing the convention, we call d on the treasurer yesterlay to find if it was true that such an Some time ago we published an ar opinion had been rendered, and to get it from the treasurer for publication. We found the treasurer attending to his duties at the capitol. ticle reciting how the small rat that was common with us before the war had been drive and quite willing to furnish us with a copy of the attorney general's opinion, which we pub-lish in another column. After procuring the copy, we proceeded to interrogate the treasurer that come in with Sherman's army.

The srticle created considerable excitement and resulted in the inauguration of a vigorous on the subject, as follows:

REPORTER -I see, Mr Renfroe, the attorney general has rendered an opinion upon the letter addressed to the governor adverse to the payerms a professional rat-killer could be induced ment of the expenses of the convention now in session, of an amount beyond the \$25 000 ap-propriated by the last general assembly; would you be kind enough to inform me what course But the most amusing thing is the wonderful circulation has been given to the story of our rats. Atlanta has become famous for her ratsyou will pursue under the circumstances?

MR RENFROE—Oh, yes, I have no objection to lmost every newspaper in the country has answering your question. The attorney general is the officer provided by the constitution for the determination of just such questions. There

g, which for delicious humor and drollery. is manifes ty a wide difference of opinion bedes rves a place in our columns. It is richly tween the ablest lawyers in the convention as to its powers in this connection, and whilst I may incline to the opinion that its control of the public treasury is not limited by the act under which they were convened, yet I feel compelled to follow the advice of the attorney general until directed to the contrary by the courts. I do not think that I would be acting a man, who never noticed anything remarkable about his wife while she was living, has felt, after she was dead and buried and her relations had ceased to visit them, that on the whole she in justice to my bondsmen to pursua any other course. The constitution of 1868 is certainly now of force. It provides that "no money shall be was an estimable woman. The western states men who now weep over the vanished silver dollar of our forefathers never cared anything about it woile it was yet a recognized part of about it woile it was yet a recognized part of the ordinary manner, and the attorney general that the convention cannot appropriate. our currency; and the people of Atlanta nevor holds that this convention cannot appropriate. I do not see how I can pay out any sum beyond the \$25,000 until differently advised by the attorney general or the courts.

REPORTER -Suppose the convention endeavor o compel you to pay beyond the sum indicated will you yield? Mr. RENFROE-The patriotism and good sen of the gentlemen composing such body would prevent any attempt at compulsion, except

through the cours, and to their decision.

The original Adanta rat was a small and should most cheerfully bow.

A RIMARKABLE SUMMER. Why Have We Had No Thunder

Storms? The present summer has been re markable in several ways. With the exception of a week in June, and a few days in July, i and the temperature is as cool and refreshing as any that can be found on the mountains or under the spray of the falls of northeastern Geor-The summer is also little short of wonderfu

ABUNDANT FRUITS, bringing us such quantities of grapes and peach We have been peculiarly blessed by the "powers of the air," and the earth has seen and premptly devoured the Atlanta rat. The new comers were of the stalwart breed that fi surfaces in the neighboroood of the New York docks. In size each northern rat was fully ingly emptied into our laps the richest of her "boons of plenty"

But perhaps the most remarkable feature of the present summer exhibited in this section is

the almost complete absence of was not the slightest particle of chivalry in his THUNDER STORMS nature. Having driven out his predecessor, thu or any decided electric phenomens. The sumlar e and objectionable rat now inhabits every mer is almost past, and in Atlanta we have not at hole in Atlanta, and his coarse and violent had a single thunder storm that could be called mainers have so exasperated the public against him that there is a universal demand for his abolition, and for the restoration of the original at all severe. The terrible blow which passed over the city in April was accompanied very little electricity. June and July, the months when it is usual for us to be ducked in a thunder shower almost daily passed and not a single noticeable demonstration was made We all know of what our own private New York rats are capable, but there is reason to be-sieve that the demoralizing influences of army by the clouds or spoken life, and the stimulating effects of a hot c.i-m ite, have developed in Atlanta a far more efhoarse voice of the thunder. Indeed, it may be said that during the whole summer there has deient beast. It is said to be the custom of the not been a single object within the entire cor-

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING. ad daylight, and to carry off the largest This fact will appear stronger by contrast when and fattest hen in spite of ber loudest protests. it is stated that last year we had at east a dozen severe storms, in one of which no less than five light supper for a healthy rat, while small tertrees were torn to pieces by terrible electric dis charges. In several subsequent storms of the rier dogs and undersized cats are regarded in rodent circles solely in the light of readily available food. It may not be true, as alleged s me summer trees and bouses were struck During the previous summer there were two by the colored ministers of the city, that the number of trees and houses were smitten rown pigs, and of carrying off the entire conby the terrible bolts of the clouds. This year we seem to be excepted not only from the rule of our past experience, but also from other parts of the country, and even other seccted of them, and thus placed under the tions of Georgia. The telegraph brings us fre TERRIBLE STORMS

necessity of calling for troops. There is, how-ever, no doubt that the Atlanta ratis wonder-fully bold and wicked, and that he enters in the far west accompanied by fearful displays of electric power. Many parts of Georgia have been the scenes of similar demonstrations. Only two days since there appeared in these the greater part of which passes its time in standing on chairs and tables, shricking loudly, and constantly wrapping its skirts more and columns an account of a death by lightning about sixty mies above the city, on the Air-Line road. It would then seem as if Atlanta and the sedion immediately surround-ing it are in a sort of ankles. As for the men, their hatred of the new rat is intense. It is claimed that when the At-lanta statesman is compelled by force of cirabnormal condition so far as electric relations are concerned We are informed by Col. Redding, who makes the weather observations at a astances to become a spectator of a spiritual ircus, he is instantly set upon by the department of agriculture; that he has also noticed this peculiarity, but that his observations are not of acharacter to suggest any reason oom for the attending serpents to coil around is legs. O'course it is conceded that the adulfor them. He has noticed no account of them in the monthly reports of the Washington weather bureau. It appears that the matter has thus fa been the subject of only collectual discussion pear to the too hard working statesman are p or simple surprise though it is probable that it ely like those which entered Atlanta with will receive some cient fic attention. Have wa Sherman's army, and hence it is only natura

not among us some philosophic mind that can Marriage Yesterday at 12 o'clock there was to put it more elegantly-the rerode itnessed by a number of friends at St Phillip's church in this city he marriage of one of Atlanta's most beautifu and charming daughters led, but there will probably be some difficulty to one of its most provising young men.

Mr Edgar A Angler son of our nonored mayor N. L. Angier, wasunited in the holy bonds of wedlock to Miss Amie Isham, only child of Prof John Isham, the ecomplished principal o rat of the period prior to the war is in Crew street school.

SUFFERERS from LOST MANSUFFERERS from LOST MANLIS, or any disease
cans. by indiscretion, why have given up all
hope, after trying in vain all the so-called
remedies, will find the only sure relief by call ing
at, or sending stamp for free, confidential, and
beconficial advise to the old Western Medical
Livstitute, 127 - yearnore st, Cincinnati. Write or call and examine in Museum of
Life S ze Models of cases curred, and you will
be convinced it is the only Institute that has and
can can agreeably treat these allments Nocharge to respect alse person for treatment till
cured.

485 apr28...div&24days

Br. \*leord's Essec cs of Life re 'ores The bridal party entred the church premptat twelve o'clock, only the immediate family of Such a law could be readily passed, but it ould not alter the fact the imported rat would the couple attending tem to the altar. The beautiful wedding mrch was skillfully per-formed by the organist and it was a fair sight nake its appearance, and would thus totally event it from circulating in the partitions and o behold the happy par as they stood at the pors of Atlanta houses. The relative size of

altar in the fresh bloom of young life to join forever their de times. The ceremony was peformed in an impressive manner by Rev R. C bute, rector of St. Phil After dining at the restence of Mayor An-

gier, the newly wedded hir left in the after-noon for an extended too through he north With them they carry the sincere congratulations of many friends in tis city, who will be glad to welcome their rurn, and who will bestow upon them the hert's best wishes for a ened community, it would bend its efforts to ridding itself of all kinds of rats, and of resuming at the earliest possible day the now van

long life full of a joy that will know no fail Red Men's Brbecue.

The order of Red Men will enjoy a rich feast next Monday. They will parade -The anniversary next Monday through the principal stree early in the morn ing, and then will proceed o Ponce de Leon preliminary declamation for where they will enjoy an old fashioned barbe-cue in great abundance. The will also be perannu I prize will take place at l'edive's at ormed several ceremonies at rites peculiar t the order, and which will be great interest to spectators. The order is furishing in our city, a big turn out of Red Memay be expected best of the number will be selected

to day. Large numbers of vitors will attend the festivities at Ponce de Leo We learn that -Librarian Chamberlin, since the there will be a dance in theafternoon and death of one of the horned frogs, has arranged Dickens is more read than ever by - Dickens is inore react volume of his the members, and nearly every volume of his and are debilitated, are advised physicians to from the effects of the vrm weather is a matter which will be considered after the

Ordinary's Office, August 6, 1877.

WHEREAS Joel Hammond: administrator of the estate of Mattlds McKeerer, late o said county deceased, applies for leave to sel the land belonging to said estate for benefit of the said of YV the estate of Mattlds McK-erer, late o said county deceased, applies for leave to sel the land belonging to said estate for benefit of heirs and creditors.

Al persons concerned are hereby notifified to file their obsections, if any exist on or before the first Monday in September next or leave to said will be reported. take moderate amounts of whi - two or three times during the day. In a little file those who adopt this advise frequently incree the number of "drinks" and in time become cfimred inebri ares. A beverage which will not sate thirst for intoricating liquore, and which inten ed e-pecially for the benealt of deblited re-sons, whether at home or abroad, is Dr. thenck's Sea Weed Fonic, Containing the jest of many medicinal herbs, this preparation deniet create W H\*R&AS. Mr. Cl ra Sanders, admin ta-trix of the estate of E "Sanders, late of said «cunty, deceased, represents that she has fully dicharred her said trust. All persons concerned are hereby notified to file their objections, if any exist, on or b fore the first Monday in November next, else lettere of dismisse or will be grantee the applicant.

DANIEL PITTMAN,

Ordinary. -Already the big library fair for an appetite for the intoxicating on The nonrnext winter is talked off. It will be the fidest is thing and the ife supporting propose of many yet given.

city cases made against various parties, most of arising from sickness, over exertion from any canse whatever, a wineglassful of Sesled Toni taken after meals will strengthen ustomac and create an appetite for wholeromod. T all who are about leaving their homes desir drake Pills, are parlicularly eviden: wataker without taking a supply of thes; sin along. For sale by all druggists.

Both these are colored damse's of bad repute RECOLDER'S COURT. Recorder Milledge had a peasant sized orning's work yesterday. He disposed morning's work vesterday. He dispose of fourteen cases, most of which were dismissed The net receipts of the moning were about thirty dollars. The city chain gans is now quite full of able bodied penitents who are har-at work on the spects. The recorder minimain Manganese, Carbonic Aci Lime, Sulphur, Iron. B)ARD REDUCED.

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and want to see them used instead of the worth less compounds sold in this country." "Tutt's fills are worth their weight in gold." Had Sick Headache & Piles 30 Years. fiesh every day." R. S. Austin, Springfield, Mass.

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tions that are uscless, and finally prove rai nouslexpensive Whatever has merit must cot a far processive Whatever has been been supported by Jacque Work Druggists supplied.

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sell will be granted

GEORGIA, Fulton county.

GEORGIA, Fulton county

Court of Ordinary, August Term, 1877.

I T appearing from the petition of Samuei Weil, nominated executor in the last will as d testament of Ann Lodtman, deceased, that a me of the heirs at law of said deceased, to with the minor children of Mar ha Church, deceased, reside outside. It the state of Georgia and in the stare of Arkaneas. It is ordered, that they be served by the publication of this notice once a week for four weeks before the next term of this court to be held on the first Monday in September next.

DANISL PITTMAN.

130 aug7...lawiw Ord.na y F. C.

GEORGIA, Milton county.

RESTO ED.

ave tried in valid every a true, will learn of a simple pre-on, FREE, for the speedy f nervous debility, premature, lost manhood, and all disor rought on by excesses. An ists has the ingredients. Ad

Victims of youthful imprudence to have tried in vain every krow

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sent to any address, securely sealed, for third Should be read by all. Address as above from 6 x M. to 8 P. M. Sundays, 2 to 4 P. P.

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rith w saing, lights and fuel, \$155 per annum ultion, \$50; Music \$50; Art, \$5 to \$50 Write or Cavalo ue Correspond noe solicited. 373 uly21 ..deodim I F COX, Pres't: Bellevue High School, BEDFORD CO, VIRGINIA. 37 Court Place, Louisville, KY.,

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of teachers. In-truction thorough and course
complete. Most liberal provision for comfort
and improvement of pupils. Sessions opens
15th September For circular of special information, address WILLIAM E. ABBOTT.
Principal, Believue, P. O.

ujvi0...deoczm Monroe Female College, FORSYTH, GEORGIA:

PIO NONO COLLEGE. MACON, GEORGIA.

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Studies will be resumed Tuesday, September 25th, 1877. 1877. Advantages—accommodation and Situa-tion unsurpassed. Terms \$250 to \$300 per ten months, according to age. Address thop. JAS U. KINEA A. M., Reisterstown, Md. 192 july 10... w2m; er 25th, 1877.
For particulars send for Catalogue.
REV. C. P. GAIS URY,
466 July27 deod1m President Wesleyan Female Institute STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.

eorgia Female Co-lege MADISON, GEORGIA. MADISON, GEORGIA.
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begins on Monday, September 17th, 1877, with
a full cops of competent and experienced teachers, Board, fuel and lights, per session, \$75.00
Maste, Fainting and Lan urges extra. No
charge for Calistheries For full particularddress Mrs. GEO. Y. BROWNE, 49 sug4 d2m Principal. LaGrange Female College

Vanderbilt 1 niversity. THE THIRD SESSION will begin September 1, 1877 Tuition for the whole session—In Biblical Department, free; in Literary Department, \$80; in Law Department, \$80; other fee, \$17. The Mccical Department will open October 1 Fee for attendance, \$65. THE FALL TERM of this institution wil open AUGUST 22d i stant, (and not on the 15th as stated in the late Catalogue) under a full Board of Instruction Fee for attendance, \$65.

For catalogues, apply to J. M. Leech, Secretary of the Faculty, Nashville, Teun.

3.2 july..d2\*awxwin. Mrs. C E. MALLARD, a most accomplished and experienced Teacher, will have charge of

the Music Department. Expense for board, washing, lights, fuel, liter ary tuition and incidentals, \$82 00. For further information address ERSKINE COLLEGE, J. R. MAYSON, President,

HAMILTON FEMALE CO. LEGE. Lexington, Kentucky. WELL-SEI ECTED course of study. S depar ments for all Ornamental Bran commodious chapel, nice recit'ation on mental, play and bath rooms; warmed by steam and lighted with gas. Only two young hadies occupy a room. Cost of 'improvements' 90,000 Charges a slow as any school offerin equal advantages in the United States Seast in begins Septement 10, 1877. For terms, catalo use and further particulars, address J. T. PATTERSON, 224 angl4...d6t

**Emory College** 

HE Fall Term begins the first Wednesday t druggists has the ingredients. Address DAVIDSON & CO., 86 For further information apply to ATTICUS G HAYGOOD, President. 418 july22 dim Oxford, Ga.

Augusta Female Seminary STAUNTON, VA.

HE largest first class institution for youn ladies in Virginia, with an able corps of twenty-five teachers.

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TEMBER 1-77. logues containing full particulars

Kirkwood High School. A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. CHAS. M. NERL

THE FALL SESSION WILL BEGIN
The members of the School board with the
Rector, and receive careful Home Training.
Boys of evil influence will be returned to their riends. It is proposed in this School to offer to the ablic thorough instruction and good discipling

Westeyan Female College, MACON, GEORGIA. THE FORTIETH ANNUAL SESSION

WILL BEGIN ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTER BER 19th, 1877. The advantages in the Literary, Musical and Art Departments are unsurpas ed. In point of health Macon is the sec nd of all ities in the United States, containing as many as ten thousand inhabitants
The price of Board and Regular Tuition for half the annual session is \$125 00 to \$140 00, half the annual session is \$125.00 to \$140.00, which must be paid in advanc.

There is an extra charge for Music, Drawing, Painting and French.

For Catalogue and to For Catalogue at ply to Rev W. C. B. St., D. D., President, or Rev. C. W. SMITH, D. D., Secretary. 267 july14...dtoct1

BALTIMORE SOUTHERS HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS. Established in 1842. Principals—MRS, WI. 5, M. CARY, MRS. GEN. JNO. PEGRAM, Nos. 197 and 199 North Charles Street. French the Language Spoken. 349 july19...deod2m Important to Parents and Guardian

MOUNT DE CHANTAL Academy of the Visitation. DARENTS in quest of a first class school for their daughters, will do well to investigate the claims of the celebrated Academy. For thoroughness in every department of female education, Mt de chantal ranks pre-eminently high Great attention is given to perfect the papils in writing and speaking French with fluency. For these sufficiently advanced it is the language of their recreations hours. The purity of accept and correctness of pronunciation acquired in this Institution have been a subject of surprise to thy native Parisian. The runous for the superiorite in music is so wide spr. ad as to have made the Academy almost a national one. One feature, in particular, that should recommend it, de Chantal to the sens ble parent, is the influence exercised to form the papils to views and habits of ec nomy, and or ender them really practical and us ful women of society in after years. Simplicit in dress is enforced by rule.

These facts, united ty the exceedingly moderate rates of board and tuttion (\$200 per annum) will we trust, secure to this school as large and desirable a patrowage in the future as it has enjoyed in the pastr. DARENTS in quest of a first class school f and a patter spatial state of the paster.

For further particulars apply for a prosectus to the Directress of Mount de Chantal Acdemy of the Visitriton, near Wheeling, West Viginia Refer to John H. Flynn, W. S. Thomson and G mera W. S. Walker.

188 apri4 dsun&wed.to.june30, 1878.

Virginia Military Institute, LEXINGTO I, VA. THOSE desirous of obtaining admission into this weil known STATE INSTITUTION as CADETS will apply without delay to the undersigned. Provi ion is made for full discipline and instruction during the months of JULY and AUGUST, preparatory to the resumption of regular stacles on the 1st of SEPTEMBER.

TRANCIS B SMITH.

357 july20..deodim&wise5 Superintendent.

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000 Prizes of \$10 each... 6,972 Cash Prizes, amounting to \$310 000 Whole Tickets \$10, Halvis \$5, Quarter \$2 50 11 Tickets \$100, 33% Tickets \$300, 56% Tickets \$506

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J. B. BOW MAN, Regent, Lexington, Ky. 225 augi4...d&w2. corner. Levied on as the property of Reuben Arno d by virtue of and to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the justice's court of the 123th district G. M., in favor of Sciples & Sons vs. Reuben Arnoid, also to satisfy a stare and county tax f. fa. issued by tax collector Fulton county for his tax for the year 1879.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot and the improvements thereon fronting nine-ty-four feet on Garnett street and running square back a distance of ninety-two feet to Tkielebaum's alley, in the first ward of the city of Atlanta, adjoining the synagogue on the west and a private ten foot alley on the east, and known as No. 51 on said Gernett street, part of land lot No. 77 of the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, Ga., and now occupied by Jacob Elsas. Levied on as the property of J. W. Arnoid by virtue of and to satisfy a fif fa issued from the justice's court of the 1139th district of M., Cowcha county, Ga., in favor of Henry W. Duryce vs. Post and Arnoid, Levy made by I. J. Cook, L. C., and handed to me.

Also, at the same time and place, one city lot in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, fronting fifty feet, more or lees, on State street and running back one hundred leet, more or less, adjoining a vacant lot formerly owned by Wallace and Seago on the west, and a twenty-root alley on the east, next to Hampton Smith's property. Levied on as the property of O car Young, by victue of and to satisfy a fif fa issaed from the justices court of the 123th district, G. M., in favor of W. S. Bell vs. Oscar Young, Levy made by William Thompson, L. C., and handed to me.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot and the improvements thereon commencing at the north-Military Institute. Thirty-Second Annual Session Begins NULL and sele College Faculty. Pre aratory Course those opt. College Gourse as extenive as those of any institution of learning in the United States. Hatpy building of the Family and Military methods of givernment. Pupils can obtain a Freedratory and Colleghate Course at as little cost as at any Colleghate Course at as little cost as at any College in the land. The Commercial Science receives adequate attention. Moce of instruction peculiar, and tendious access. I hort suggestive Essays on Mode of Government and Instruction presued at the K M I sent free on application. The healthful nature of location is too well known to require comment. Farmdale P.O. Franklin county, Ky. 223 aug14...wed,satdsun&wkly5w

Venable, thence north along the line of Arnold and Venable two hundred leet to the beginning corner. Levied on as the property of Reuben Arnold by virtue of and to satisfy a fi. fa. issued

Also, at the same time and place, a lot and th

Levy made by william Thompson, L. C., and handed to me.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot and the improvements thereon commencing at the northest corner of Decatur and Moore streets and running east along Decatur street thirty-five feet and five inches, thence due north one hundred and ten feet to beginning east along Decatur street thirty five feet and five inches, thence due south along Moore street one hundred and ten feet to beginning point, being part of land lot No. 52 of the 14th district of originally Heury now Philon county, Georgia. Levied on as the property of John J. Tarasher, by virtue of and to satisfy a firm in the feet of the same time and place, a part of John Neal vs R. J. Massey, principal, and J. Thrasher, indorser. Property pointed out by J. Telenn, plaintuff's attoriey.

Also, at the same time and place, a part of land lot one hundred and twelve in the 14th district of Furion county, fronting 40 feet on Mason & Turner's ferry road, and running back. 33 feet, bounded west by Face's lot, and east by Kimbro. The west front corner of said lot is solfect east from the crossing of Jackson street and said Mason & Turner's ferry road. Levied on as the property of Alex ander Wade, by virtue of an attachment fifa, issued from the justices court of the 49th district. G. M., in favor of W. L. Serling vs. Alexander Wade, Levy made by H. E. Jones, L. C., and returned to me. Also, at the same time and place, all that property, land and tenements situated at the corner of Fort and riouston streets, in the fourth ward, of the city of Atlanta, Containing four acres, more or less, with about thirte in buildings, many of which are double houses, known as "Garden Ellis," in the city of Atlanta, Full ton county, Georgia, and part of land lot No. 52 of the 14th district of said county. Levied on as the property of Win D. Ellis, by virue of and to satisfy a mortgage if fa, issued from Fulton superior court in favor of S. B. Hoyt vs. Win. D. Ellis Said property sold at the risk of William L. Ellis, agent fo

Also, at the same time and place, a stock of drugs and a lot of household goods consisting of furniture, best and besiding chairs, tables, de. Levit d on as the property of Conrad Winges, by virtue of, and to satisfy a distress warrant issued in favor of Jno M Holbrook, trustee, vs Conrad

Winges
Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Houston street, in the fourth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Frances and Haslett, part of land lot No 52, 14th district of Fulton county Gs., containing one-hall sare, more or less. Levied on as the property of Robert Webster by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county is for the west. 376, saginst the same for the year.

connity Ga, containing one half arre, more or less. Levied on as the property of Robert Webster by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1876, against the same, Also, at the same time and place a lot on Brotherton street, in the first ward of Atianta, adjoining the property of Gaskil and Bowen, and it is not allowed to the great of great of the great of g

ottery.
98 aug5 A. M. PERKERSON, sheriff. Executor's Sale.

A Chance for Farmers of Small Means to Buy a Home IN ONE THE Best Sections of Georgia,

By virtue of an order of the Court of Ordinary of Favetre county, Georgia will be sold before the Court House door, in the town of Fayettevile, of said county, on the first Tuesday in October, 1877, during the egal hours of said, and at public on cry, to the highest and best bidder, the following lots and parts of lots of land whereou or B. O. Jones resided at the time of his death, in the seventh district of said county, v. E. V Z; Lot No. 89, consisting of 2021/4 acres nore or less.

I and Lot No. 90, consisting of 2023/4 acres
nore on less.

Land Lot No. 91, consisting of 150 acres nore or less.
Land Lot No. 92, consisting of 101% acres
nore or less.
Land Lot No. 108, consisting of 101% acres, nore or less.

1 and Lot No. 69, consisting of 2021/2 acres Making a total of 960 acres, the same being a

Making a total of \$60 acres, the same being all of that splendid and famous body of I nds belonding to the setate B. O. Jones, deceased, on Flat 'reek, in Fayette county, teorgra. I. is located in one of the productive, healthy and tesirable portions of the State.

This land has been carefully surveyed, mapped, and divided into ten lots, three of which have 63 acces each, three 101½ acres each, and the other four having respectively 91, 109, 119, and less acres. Considering the fact that the land less in on of the best farming regions in Georgia, the amount of woodband is unusually large compared to the cleared land, being in a few divisions almost equal.

On one of these Divisions is a Splendid Mill Site. TERMS-One fourth Cash; the remaing thre fourths in one, TVO THREE and FOUR YEARS with interest at 10 per cent. Bond for itle given.

For more definite info-mat on send to Fxecu
tor No.71 W, simpson street Atlanta, Georgiz
and get plat.

J. A. RICHARD ON,
Executor of B. O. Jones. deceased.

216 uo12 d run & w to o-12

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GEORGIA, Fulton county.

June 10th, 1877

Arrives at Columbus 13 p m
Trains on this s h dule for Macon, Atlants,
Co umbus, Eufa 10 A bany dally making
close connections 1 Atlants with Western and
Atlante, andAtl 12 and Richmond Air-Line
at Eufania with Montgomery and Eufania rail
oads; at Columb 1 with Western and Mobile Ratiroad. Extension leaves Monda on Blaks and Friday. 
 Leaves Atlanta
 1 40 p

 Arrives at Macon from Atlanta
 6 85 p

 Leaves Abauy
 10 00 a

 Leaves Eut ula
 8 05 p

 Arrives at Macon from Eufaula & Albany 4 10 p
 10 p
 Leaves Columbus 11 19 a m
Arrives at Macon from Columbus 3 11 p a
Arrives at Macon from Columbus 3 11 p
Leaves at Macon 7 35 p m
Arrives at Augusta 6 00 p
Arrives at Augusta 8 05 p m
Arrives at Savannah 8 05 p m
Arrives at Savannah 7 15 a m
Making connection at Savannah with Atlanta
and Guif Rairoad for all points in Florida.
Passengers for Milledgeville and Eatonton will
take train No. 2 from Savannah and train No.
1 from Macon, which trai is councet daily, except Monday, for these points.
WILLIAM ROGERS,
tieneral Supt. Central Railroad, Savannah,

WILLIAM ROGERS, General Supt. Central Railroad, Savannah W. J. RAOUL, Supt. Southwestern Railroad, Maco North Eastern Railroad.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, SCHEDULE North Eastern Railroad. Seffect June 23d, 1877. Daily, Sundays e 

Atlantic and Gulf R. R O'N and after Sunday the 5th inst., Passeng Trains on this Road will run as follows:

DAILY

Anonny.

Passengers from Savannah for Tallahassee,
Brunswick Darien and Macon take this train.

Passengers leaving Macon at 9:15 a m, dally
except Sanday, con ect at Jesup with this train
for Florida. Passengers from Fiorila by this train connect at Jesup with train arriving in Macon at 5:45 p n (daily except Sunday).

No change of cars between Montgomery and Live Oak.

Live Oak.

Sleeping Cars run through to and from Savannah and Live Oak and Montgomery and Live Oak on this train

Connect at Albany with Passenger trains both ways on Southwestern Railroad to and from Macon Engale Montgomers. New Orleans from Macon Engale Montgomers. New Orleans from PUBLISHED IN ATLANTA. ways on Southwestern Railroad to and from Macon, Eufania, Montgomery, New Orleans, etc. Mail steamer leaves Bainbridge for a palachi-cola every Saturday; for Columbus Thursday and

For Brunswick Tuesday, Thursday and Satur-day at 4:40 p m. Leave Savannah, Sund Arrive at McIntosh Arrive at Jesup Arrive at Black hear Arrive Dupont Leave Blackshear Leave Beathear Leave McIntosh Arrive at Savannah DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF

WESTERN DIVIS Mondays, Wednesdays THE PEOPLE

**SUMMER, 1877.** THE GREAT All the Latest News **Kennesaw** Route **WESTERN & ATLANTIC RAILROAD** 

7.30am. Rome Express, (daily) ar.
7.30am. rives Rome 11:00 am.
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6:30 pm, Chicago 7:45 pm, Chicnnati 8:05 am.
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7.30 a.m. rexas Express, (daily) ar

Nashville 7:35 p m, Columbus 5:30 a m, Pop
lar Bluff 6:15 p m, Texarkana 9:10 a m, Shermar

6:40 p m, Dallas 10:25 p m, Fort Worth 12:20 a m

Austin 8:00 a m, Houston 5:40 a m, Galvestor 2.35pm. Western Express (daily) at rives Chattanooga 8:30 pm

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63 WellTEHALL, corner of Hunter Residence 43 Cooper street 439 july24, 1877, d6m

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LEONARD PHINIZY,

REFERENCES—Dr. Ja — Minor Univ. Va.; Hon. A. H. Stephens, gustas Rosse. Judge Geo. T. Bartlett, W. Adair.

Attorney at La marzi-du attanta, Georgia.

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Kirkwood; Jas W Tyson, Baltimore; J Bright

well, W M Durham, Maxey's; G H Waring, G

E T Davis, Thomasville: T J Smith, Oconee C R

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31 Peachtree Street Will sell the new DOMES TIC at bottom prices for CASH or prompt monthly instalments. The lightest running and best Machines for the least money. Don't fall to see it before buying Machines at high prices.

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Highest cash paid for old jewelry -Barringre wanted -Barnard Bros. Cheap crockery cic Ripley.
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Guns, pictols, etc., wanted - Barrard Bros Dooley's Yeast Powder. Dr Buil's Baby Syrup

Ayer's Ague Chure-Dr J C Ayer & Co.

urniture, etc , at ouction-1

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this week, at the New York Store in Trunks and tatchels, and Shoes, Boots and Hats. 178 aug 12...d3i sun wed fel fe un in'x

To be held at No. 7 Kimball House, (Decatur street) on the 23d and 24th of this month will be an unique affair. You will be children 15 cents or two for 25 cents.

The first object in life with the American people is to "get rich"; the second, how to retain good health The first can be obtained honesty and saving: the second, (good of the Heart, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costive ness. Dizziness of the Head, Nervous Prostration, Low Spirits, &c., you need not suffer another Two doses of August Flower will relieve von at once. Sample Bottles 10 cents Regular size 75 cents. Positively sold by all first:

Druggists in the U.S. Atlanta Musical Institute. 67 WHITEHALL STREET.

Branches taught: Pianoforte, Organ, 

Sets of Teeth made of the best ma-193 ang12...tf

Tuesday, August 21, and take charge of any young ladies on their way to his institution, Frain leaves at 9 o'clock a, m.

s always regarding his health. Why? nvest your small change in some-hing that will be a lasting benefit. instance, Coussens' Compound

411 apras .. doowlwly&weev tual cost about ten cents for filling,) at Dr. Hurd's Den al office, 66% Whitehall stree;

# TO MEMBERS OF CONVENTION.

I will make it to your interest, to call at the New York Store, before leaving this city and buy your Trunks, Satchels, Boots, Shoes, liats, and a full supply of Dry Goods, as I shall offer you special inducements during this week. word to the wise is sufficient

S angil, dit sun wed fri 1st col 4p

## Very Important.

Our counters must be clear inside of two weeks to receive a large stock of fall goods. To accomplish this we have or. ganized, and will continue for the next TEN DAYS,

A Clean Sweep Sale! A Clean Sweep Sale!

of elegant ready-made Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings. We have made reductions that will astonish you. The prices are so low it will pay

you as an investment to buy Suits formerly sold for \$14 we have reduced to \$8.

Pants formerly sold for \$6 we have reduced to \$4. and so on throughout our entire stock.

Don't put this aside-cut it out, and come and satisfy yourself.

These sales are peremptory. HAAS BROS.

O. K. Clothing Store, 32 Whitehall Street.

219 aug 12 dat sun wed fri The following note was picked up on the street yesterday, can be had by ding at this office:

DEAR JOSH: Please come home. W teed you very much, as several sad ecidents have befallen us. John prained his ankle badly, and Sarah's rosted feet are troubling her My are growing larger. Uncle Dick d up with the Rheumatism, so do is horse, and bring a bottle of sens' Lightning Liniment, which

IS IT SUPREME? PINION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL THE CONVENTION

onventions Are Bound by the Law Calling Them-The Treasurer In-structed Not to Pay More Than the

ATT'Y GEN'LS ORP. OF THE STATE OF GA. ATLANTA, August 16 1877 his excellency, Alfred H. Colquitt, governor: The question submitted to your excellency by the treasurer, and by you referred to me for my legal opinion, has been carefully considered. and I have the honor to present herein my view

to the convention more money than the \$25,000 appropriated to that body by the law?

That question is involved in another: Is the supreme? Can it do whatever it pleases, or are its powers limited by the act

pleases, or are its power infinite which called it into being? If it can legally take one dollar out of the treasury beyond the legislature appropriation, it can take all. If it can legally appropriate the money of the state for one purpose not covered by the act under which it assembled, it may appropriate money for any and every purpose. If it can do one thing outside the limitations of the act it may do all things; so that the naked question is, is nventio a clothed with absolute power? the convention the only limit to its au thority? Is it suprem?? The idea that any man, or body of men, under our sysany man, or body or hear that described with absolute power, is abhorrent to all sound views of American law and liberty.

Sovereignty resides in the people; they act in everything through agents, and these agents can never transcend the power granted by their principal, the people.

cipal, the people. The act for which the people voted, and by which their agents were empowered to assemble limited these agents to the duty of "revising" e constitution of this state, and appropriated cipal, for ratification or rejection. The cople of Georgia voted in accordance with this act: the act limited the power of the convention. Can it be seriously claimed that the people in-tended to give unlimited power? "When the people voted in compliance with all the provis as of this act, and determined to call the consuch a convention as was contemplated by the egislature, and with all the limitations and

estrictions therein contained."

Had the clause providing for a vote of the second to ratify or reject the work of the conntion not been put in the act for which the people voted, it is probable that the all for a convention would not have been sanconed by a vote of the people. Had the legislature regulated the cost of the convention at \$100,000 instead of \$25,000, the people probably in that case would not have voted for a con-

should be submitted to them to vote upon it, and provided the cost of the convention should not exceed \$25,000. Would the work of the convention be the fundamental organic law of deorgia unless ratified by the people? I think not, because they derive all their authority rom the act calling them into being, and that act declares that it shall be submitted. Would any act of the convention in appropriating the oney of the people to any purpose beyond he amount set apart for its expenses be valid mless ratified by the people or sanctioned by in act of a subsequent legislature? I think not. The constitution of 1868 is the supreme law of eorgia now, and will remain the supreme law until superceded by a new constitution duly ratified. Under that constitution the treasurer was elected and inducted into office That in strument he swore to support and obey; that in-strument regulates how money shall be drawn from the treasury. It must be by appropriation by the legislature, and appropriation alone can authorize the payment of the people's money by the treasurer, as long as that constitution remains the law, and it so remains until displaced by another; and no other can displace it until the sovereign will of the people in due of course of law. and following the forms and safeguards of the American system of checks and balances of

power, so declares. are given by the Institute during the season in Singing at Sight, Popular Harmony and Chores Singing at Sight, speire, and all the horrors of the French revolu terisi from \$2 to \$8 per set, (actual cost 25 cents | againsta rbitrary power; and absorb and retain forever in itself all executive, judicial and legis-lative functions. The people have not granted to the present convention any such power, and it is to be hoped they never will grant such ab-Rev. J. R. Mayson, president of La- solutism to any body of men, however wise and

act calling the convention should notify them of it, and distinctly so declare.

The act calling this convention so far from onferring such huge power.limits these agents On meeting a friend the first inquiry to the making of a constitution, and limits the always regarding his health. Why? constitution. If they go beyond these don; yet many will sit in a cold, damp duttes, and this appropriation of the people's money, they do an unauthorized act, without phemeral pleasures of the day, such as the atre-going, cigar smoking, &c., and These views which seem to me founded upon

principle, are sanctioned by authority, and by the practice and precedents of our own state, in Honey of Tar costs only 50 cents, and the conduct and usage of other conventions will cure your Lough, Cold, and all and by the acts and declarations of our ablest diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

Try it.

The question whether a legislative act can lim-

it a convention, and whether it is supreme or ot came before the supreme court of our sister Gold fillings made for 50 cents, (ac-sale cost about ten cents for filling.) at Dr. Hurd's elaborately and most ably argued by some of the most distinguished lawyers in the state. It grew out of the fact that a legislative act had been passed in 1832 calling a convention for a certain purpose, and when the convention as-Tiles of the world are achieved by the use of sembled it proceeded to adopt ordinance impure and poisonous materials in srticles of wholly foreign to that purp se. The validities of the world are achieved by the use of sembled it proceeded to adopt ordinance impure and poisonous materials in srticles of has been the noble aim of the ty of this action came before the court for reof Doc. BY's YEAST Powder to view.Mr. Pettigrew, one of the counsel, contend tely pure article, which should be ed that in this particular "the convention ex-household. Little more than half ceeded the powers delegated to them by the he usual quantity and makes the most delicious | people. The act which called the convention was passed in the forms of the constitution.

The convention was therefore a constitutional

body, and it is preposterous to speak of a consti tutional power as unlimited." The courts were unanimous in deciding against the heresy of sovereignty in a conven ion, O'Neal one of its judges, saying, "in one point of view, a convention may be illimitable. It is however, then a revolutionary and not a constitutional convention \* \* I do not under-stand that this revolutionary character is claimed for the convention which ordained the ordi-nance now under consideration. It is to be re-garded as a convention assembled under the authority of the constitution \* \* a convention assembling under the constitution is only the people for the purpose for which it assembles; treasury except upon warrant of the governor. people for the purpose for which it assembles; and if they exceed those purposes, their act is void unless it is submitted to and affirmed by them. It is true, its legislature cannot bind the manning but if the people elect them for the was compelled to decline making the payment was compelled to decline making the payment but if the people elect them for the was compelled to decline making the payment was compelled to decline making the payment but if the people elect them for the was compelled to decline making the payment was compelled to de

purpose of doing a specific act or duty pointed out by the act of the legislature, the act would define their powers. For the people elect with reference to this and nothing else."

According to this decision, the convention would be bound in good faith to the people and as a matter of right, to abide faithfully by all the limitations expressed in the act calling that the limitations expressed in the act declared that body into existence. If the act declared that the constitution must be submitted to the peo-ple and that the expenses must not exceed the sum of \$25,000, and if they sovoled, these limitations became the sovereign set of the

people themselves, and must be carried out by the convention. It was claimed that this convention in South Carolina was sovereign-supremethat the legislature, nor the people, could restrict it; but Judge Johnson of the same court, did not think so. He asks; "Can it be supposed that the good people of this state thought that in the appointment of delegates to that convention they were confer-ring on them the authority to transfer their aldelegates to that convention they were confer-ring on them the authority to transfer their al-legiance to the grand Turk, or the emperor of Russia, or to indulge in any other caprice they might think proper? No such thing. They had been invited by the legislature to elect delegates to a convention charged with certain \*pecific powers in relation to certain acts of congress, which were supposed to be nuconstitutional and injurious to the interess of the citizens of the United States—they accepted the invitation and elected their delegates, and

upon the common principle that the authority of the agent is limited by the powers conferred on him by the principal, the powers of the dele-gates were limited to the objects designated by the act under which the convention was called " If this was good law in the state of South Carpina, why should it not equally apply in this state? To the same purport the remaining ludge, Harper, says: "An argument was drawn from the supposed absurdity of the legislature, an inferior authority, putting limits to the power of its superior and creator. But 1 think

question. The question is of the authority of the convention. An ordinance is produced to as, passed by a grain number of individuals assembled at Columbia. This gives it no authority as an act of the people. But we are told they were elected by the people. But we are told they were elected by the people. This, however, is not enough. For what purpose were they elected by the people? To represent their sovereignty. But was it to represent their sovereignty. But was it to represent their sovereignty for every purpose or was it for some specific purpose? To it no other answer can be given than the act of the legislature under which the convention assembled. Certainly the people may, if they will, elect delegates for a particular purpose without conferring on them all their authority. To demute the convention assembled.

The misror Tells a flattering tale to those who are sensible enough to beautify their teeth with solved on them at their assembled. There have been convention.

The misror Tells a flattering tale to those who are sensible enough to beautify their teeth with solved on the proper of the convention assembled. The proper tendence of the fair association, will receive prompt also the fair association will receive to make displays at this fair, for it will be attended by hundreds who do their trading in Atlanta.

It is hardly necessary to add that I do not the excess of the certs of the degrals. All communications relative to make displays at this fair, for it will be attended by hundreds who do their trading in Atlanta.

It is hardly necess of

by this distinguished judge, I ask what was to prevent the people from electing delegates to a convention, sharped and instructed to revise their constitution, and when the work was completed to refer it to them, and to limit their expenses while so engaged to a spec fied sum? In my judgment they clearly had this right. The judges of the supreme court of Massachusetts vidently did not understand how conventions have become sovereign in stead of the people, for in an opinion given by them in 1833 on ently located at the Centennial Building.

le, for in an opinion given by them in 1833 on his rulect, they say;
'If however, the people should, by the terms
of their vote, decide to call a convention of
lelegates to consider the expediency of altering its constitution, in some particular part thereof, we are of the opinion that such delegates would derive their whole authority and commission from such vote; and upon the general principles governing the delegation of power and author-ity, they would have no right, under such vote, to act upon and propose amendments in other parts of the constitution, not so specified." This of inion is based upon the general idea

that the people have a right to give their instructions to their delegates when they elect them at the polis, and when they vote to call a convention, and that they have also the right to demand that their instructions be obeyed.

Our forefathers have not thought in past times that when they called a convention that they were surrendering themselves, souls and bodies, into their hands; nor have constitutional con entious claimed to exercise such extraordinal

The convention of 1787, which met in Phila aries and to vote money to pay themselves out of the national treasury, but requested congress to make an appropriation for this purpose. So the convention of Massachusetts of 1779-80 appointed a committee "to apply to the gener court for the payment of the members of th convention, to be made out of the treasury of

a convention to amend the constitution, failed o make any appropriation to defray its expensee. Did they claim that they were therefore authorized to make an appropriation themselves for that purpose? By no means. They waited until the next meeting of the legislature, and the latter body, after appointing a committee "to examine and audit the accounts of the delegates and officers of the conve held in May last" (1833), passed an act approprinting the sum of \$22,000 for those purposes.

There is another remarkable fact in connection with this convention of 1833 to which 1 would call special attention here. One section of the act of the leg slature under which it was

called is in these words:

\*And be it further enacted, That it shall be a undamental article in the formation or amendthe state now organized or laid out, or which may be hereafter created by law, shall be entitled to at least one representative in the representative branch of the general as embly .

A similar provision was inserted in the act of 1838, under which the convention of 1839 was called. In both acts the delegates were required before taking their seats in the convention to take the following oath: "I, A. B., do solemnly swear that I will not attempt to add to or take from the constitution, or attempt to change or alter any other section, clause or article of the constitution of the state of Georgia, other than those touch the representation in the general assembly thereof." When the convention of 1832 assem bled it was moved by the Hon. Afred Iverson viding for the call of this convention, because the people, by their set of holding the elections, have adopted the same "One substitute was offered, that the convention was not bound to take the oath, but out of respect to the will of the people, would not alter the constitution except as to representation; and another, "that the members of this constitution do now pro ceed to take the oath prescribed by the law of the last session of the legislature, with the express understanding that the said oath is taken voluntary and not from any legal obligation created by the passage of said act; for this body can not recognize the principle that the legislature can prescribe limits to the power of the people when assembled in con-convention." But both substitutes were voted down without ajdivision and the

original resolution was adopted; whereupon all the delegates took the oath, being the same prescribed by the act of the legislature. The lelegates to the convention of 1839, a so took the oath which had been prescribed to them by the legislature. Certainly every one must admit that neither the legislatures which called important in showing clearly that while one of the members in a resolution spoke of themselves patriotic. Certainly before the people do grant such powers, they ought to know it, and the such powers, they ought to know it, and the claim the right to exercise any extraordinary

powers. It is worthy of remark here that it has been a convention has been regularly called to meet its expenses. This action clearly indicates that the legislatures have considered that exclusively within their jurisdiction, and that the conventions have with equal uniformity The legislature of 1849-50 acted on this idea, and in the convention called under that act the

resolution which was agreed to: Resolved, That the next general assembly be and they are hereby requested to turn over the balance which may be left of the \$30,000 which convention to the poor school fund for the next

Surely, if the convention of 1850 had been of the opinion that they possessed the authority to make appropriations of money from the treas-ury, they would themselves have turned over this balance to the poor schoot fund instead of requesting the legislature to do so. The question presented here is not simply as to the power of the convention to which they intend to go. to make the appropriation, but rather as to the right and duty of the treasurer to make the lisbursement. This officer is made by law the depositary of the money belonging to the state.

The constitution declares that "No money shall be drawn from the treasury except by appropriation made by law;" and he, as well as every

other officer is sworn to obey this provision If the treasurer is prevented by his oath from paying this money, how can the convention justify itself by demanding it, under a vague, general idea of their supremacy? A demand was made upon the treasurer of the s ate in 1868, by the convention of that year, and he took a similar view of his duties, stating, "That holding his office under the constitution of the state of Georgia, adopted in 1865, being sworn to perform its duties according to tha

General Pope."

To a like demand made upon Governor Jenkins by General Pope, the former amongst other things, said:
"After careful consideration and with the clearest convictions of duty, I must, general respectfully decline to comply with your request. \* \* First, I have considered it as arising under the constitution of the state of Georgia, adopted in 1865, and the constitution

of the United States, both of which, upon my induction into office, I took a solemn oath "to the best of my abilities, to preserve, protect and defend." One of the provisions of t he former is in these words: "No money shall be drawn from the treasury of this state except by appropriation saw house are largely attended and highly enmade by law." Here is an attempt to draw from the treasury of this state a large sum of money. Has an appropriation of this money

that the term law, as used in this connection, signifies a statute emanating from the law making priver, estab-lished by that constitution, and none other. This imagnage, from this distinguished patriot and statesman, is too plain to need comment. One is at a less to know whether to admire more the clearness and force of his reasoning, or the firmness with which he adaered to his convic-

tions of duty.

It may be said in reply, that while a certain sum was appropriated to pay the expenses of the convention in 1861, a much larger sum was expended by that body. If the act calling that convention is closely examined, it will be seen that it clothed that body with very broad—almost unlimited powers—amongst which the power to appropria te money was included. case is not to be considered as a precedent.

It is hardly necessary to add that I do not

Trues scientifically applied by Dr. S. S. K. Dunshee, of New York, now perman ently located at the Centennial Buildieg. No. 34, Whitehall street, Room No. 10. Atianta, Ga.

The worst cases successfully treated. Consultation Free
Call and se; testimonials of Hundreds who have been cured.

have been cured.

Ladies' Department with competent lady attendant.

110 may29..dtf he lp FACT AND RUMOR -All the boys between the ages of urteen and sixteen, who are members of the library and wish to compete for the declama-tion prise, should meet the directors this after-

-The Kirkwood Sunday school is one of the most flourishing in the state. Its singing at the DeKalb county Sunday school aniversary was admired. -The Western and Atlantic road wns about eighty lo emotives

-Mrs. Oates will not visit us this

-Recorder Milledge has a fine audionce every day. Since beuches have been placed in the court room, spectators seem to enjoy the norning exhibitions more than ever. -Some of the negroes in Atlanta ossess rare musical talent There are several fine clubs a nong them. They frequently go on serenading strolls, and render the latest and nost sentimental ballads. -An old-fashioned spinning wheel

s in use on the suburbs. It is the property of an ancient dame who is opposed to all new-

growing. They are among the finest in Georgia. Almost every variety of peach known in this climate is grown by Mr. Robinson with great

-The Beethoven society had a fine rehearsal this week. A concert given under their skilled director, Prof. Schultze, would be eatly enjoyed. -The past four days have been so liciously cool that it is not consider place to compliment the weather. We enjoy no

esort or shaded mountain retreat while such rich treasure on the pure air. -Under the plan adopted by the chief of police in making his reports to the com-missioners, there is a generous rivalry among the patrolmen of the force.

-Another excursion to Lookout will eave the c'ty next Wednesday morning. -The martins are indomitable. In pite of all efforts to dislodge them they cling to "halls of their fathers" and swarm by the housand every afternoon in the dense mulberr rees on the corner of Hunter and Pryor streets

-Mr. G. J. Smith, agent for the outhern Advertising agency, arrived in the city yesterday, and is stopping at the Makham It is worthy of remark here that it has been almost the universal practice in this state, when the universal practice in this state, when the property of the well known to the citizens of Atlanta, is the

the manager of the company -Judge Lochrane has had work com on his superb lot just beyond Mr. Bulow Campbell's. It will be one of the finest houses on Peachtree street. Mr. J. C. Peck is the contrac-

-Mr. W. W. Boyd, jr., is just comencing a fine residence on the vacant lot obique across from Colonel Wm. Phillps' on For syth street. -Mr. G. H. Snead is the new book-

keeper at the Kimbail House. He is a courteous -Mr. J. C. Hess, general agent of the National Immigration Bureau of Philadelphia is in the city. The object of the bureau is to ncourage immigration into all the states and erritories that desire it. A display of the mineral wealth and agricultural bureau of each of these states and territories is made in the Machinery hall at Fairmount park, and foreign-

-The venerable Dr. A. Means is in -Hon. Julian Hartridge, M. C. for the first Georgia district, is in the city. -Among the latest arrivals at the Kimball house are: R. J. Powell, Barnesville;

W. F. Henry, Augusta; Chas. Crowell, New York; J. C. Hess, Patladelphia; Julian Hartridge, John Snyder, Savannah; General Horne, Col. Geo Jordan, Pujaski county. -In justice to "Sidney Herbert," ve would say that his name is Sidney Herbert Lancey. He uses "Sidney Herbert" merely as a

-The Hon. Julian Hartridge, of vannah, is on a visit to our city. -Col. John C. Nichols and Judge A C. Pate are in the city.

MARIETTA ITEMS.

-About fifty Floridians are summering in Marietta -Excursions in wagons to Kennew mountain are among the amusements enjoyed by the young folks. -Every Sunday a party of Atlanta

entlemen run up to Marietta and sped their day rest in its shades and amid the pleasant socia circles of the liltle city. - Marietta is pronounced by a "traveled" gentleman the handsomest small city in

-The federal cemetery, just on the edge of the city, is one of the largest in the south. Many of the soldiers killed around Kennesaw mountain and in the battles above that point are buried there. -The frequent hops at the Kenne-

-Marietta presents a fine array of marriageable young ladies. This item is not intended for bachelor members of the conven--Several new residences have re

cently been erected. The city is growing Greensboro Fair. A premium list of the annual fair of ne Greensboro Fair Association is on our table. It will begin on the 23d of October, just after the state fair, and continue four days. The premium list is quite large and complete and ought to induce a large display.

The attendance on these fairs is always good. Greene, Tailaferro, Morgan and other counties utribute to their success and they are invariably interesting The following premiums are offered for ferops, of which a number will be entered Freene and surrounding counties: For the best results, five acres in cot For the best results, five acres in upland corn,

the sentither sovereignty for every purpose or was it for some specific purpose. To it no other answer can be given than the act of the legislature under which the convention assembled. Certainly the people may, if they will, elect delegates for a particular purpose without conferring on them all their authority. To denythis would be to distract from the power of the people and to impose on them an inconventience and dangerous disability.

Teeth extracted for 25 cents—with gas, 50 cents, at Dr. Hard's Destal cance, 66% white all samples and the property of the people and to impose on them an inconvenience and dangerous disability.

So following the line of argument laid down

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

ATLANTA, GA., August 16. James M Smith, Oglethorpe county Special dispetch to The Constitution G J Smith, So Add Agency; Ed T Witherley Shelby Iron Works, Ala; Chas E McFeer, Balti more; W D Van Dyke, Chattanooga; W H Grif-fin, Nashville, Ga; T D Stewart, Conyers; Jno C Moore, Smyrna; C C Duncan, Perry; T N Beall Talbotton; J R McCrary, Geneva; W T Holly man, R L Phelpe, Waynesboro; S S White, We born, Fia; Mrs R T Hartgrove. Richmond: M Phornton, city: D A Thompson, Covington; H H Tucker, jr, Athens, H H Carson, jr, Columbu Mrs M E Richardson and son, Miss Katie Rich ardson, Glensville, Aia; Miss Ada Reynold Covington; S H Hawkins, Americus; Thoma Hardeman, jr, R H Smith, T G Holt, Geo W Adams, Macon, E C Hood, Columbus, J P H

; Dr Staetisburg, S Tomlinson, Clinch ex; M ( Hayes's Hand-All the Cabinet Boys Give Evidences of Wit and winter. She went away last year in a bad Fulton, Stonewell; WW Bacon, BL Willingham, Albany; H H Tucker, Athens, B F Roes McDuffie co; Saml Lumpkin, Lexington: T BENNINGTON, August 16 .- The cere-Gordon, Ringgold; J L Dozier, McCormick Nell monies to day were tumultuously successful.
During the procession President Hayes acknowl-Talbotton; CR Pringle, JN Gilmore, B C Harris, Sandersville: JR Butts, M O'Neal, Oscar edged the tributes of applause by a slight incli-nation of the head, and did not appear to en-Rawls; R C Johnson, Chas Redd, Ga; A W Judd an i wife, Gainesville; T W Williams, Nashville Ga; G W Warwick, Smithville; J W Wilkinson courage exuberant manifestations by frequent and conspicuous bowing. There was a slight Terrell co; M Isaac, Hawkinsville; J L Lawton city: Wm A Little, Columbus; SP Myrick, Milavailed themselves to rush up to the president's carriage and shake hands. One of these a pro-Milner: O P Damel, Greensboro; Jas Dividson J J Sanders, Greene co: T J MacRed, Towns oc personally, Mr. President, but damn your polcy,"to which he good humoredly replied: now no politics to-day.' Grange, P Hadley, Morgan co; G H Mills, Columbus; T B Williams, Newnan; H L Mayson, T J Davis, Buck Island; A Proudfi., Macon Mis Ella Bunn, Wilmington, N C; J R Compton, Milledgeville; Chas M Neel, Kirkwood; Jas Toblin, Augusta; Walter Taylor, Gs; J C Tur-

ner, Habersham co; P D Goodman, Coving-

these conventious, nor the conventious themselves considered the latter as sovereign—supreme; for they not only took the oath which had been prescribed to them, but made just such constitutions as they had been directed to make by the legislatures, and ended by submitting their work to the people. Their action is important in showing clearly that while one of the members in a resolution spoke of themselves

thousand every afternoon in the dense malberry trees on the corner of Hunter and Pryor streets.

Western Circuit. 4 Coweta Circuit. 12 Adha a Circuit. 21 Stontern Circuit. 4 Comeen Circuit. 4 Com LIST OF CIRCUITS.

ATLANTA, GA., August 16, 1877.

A Rich Treat. The reportorial corps were surprised at a most seasonable hour last night by receiving from Mrs. P L. Mynatt a rich supper, embracing all that is palatable of the truits of th sesson and substantials good for the inner man

was gratefully received. IMPORTANT MEETING.

Consultation About the Fair. Colonel Tom Hardeman, president of the State Agricultural society, wishes to meet the mayor and all interested citizens at th rooms of the agricultural society at the capita at 10 o'clock this morning. The executive committee of the society will then be present and important discussions as to the fair will be had. A large attendance of citizens is desired.

Something Must "Bust" When an irresistible force comes contact with an immovable body, what will be the consequence? If Batley's Saline Aperient, at 50 cents per bot le, is warranted equally as large and as good as any, comes is contact with the dollar preparations, what wil be the consequences? He who runs may read the fate. Try one dose, all who are afflicted with

a constipated habit, torpid liver or deranged dawiw ON JOSEPH'S TRAIL.

The Indian Flight-All the China THE SCATTERED NEZ PERCES WASHINGTON, August 16 .- A dispatch from Howard's camp, dated August 9, the day on which Chief Joseph struck Gibbon, says of the enemy: They have been pressed into a head long flight, which has exhausted their powers and dragged them into misery. Their families and little ones have accompanied them in the hurried exile into which they have been drive nurried exite into which they have been driven. The latest official advices say of them: They have already made their way through Penme pass, and are following the Saimon river up. By this means they take the roughest route, which will make it very difficult for the soldiers to pursue, and it is probable that the Indians will succeed in reaching their destination in northern Idaho.

HELENA, August 16 .- The following has been Governor Potts, Helens: News just received from Baunock says a scouting party has just returned, bringing with them the bodies of Montague, James Sinith, Flynn and Farnsworth, and that more are expected to come. The indians were thirty-five miles south of Bannock yesterday morning. They had taken all the horses on the upper horse prairie and were moving slowly.

THE CHINAMEN KILLED.

THE CHINAMEN KILLED. All the Chinamen of Horse Prairie are missing

A WOMAN'S VENGBANCE

the Follows Her Seducer Across the Continent. New York, August 16.-James Wedermott, aged forty-eight, employed in the Delmatro, Conn., works, was taken to the east-ern district hospital in Williamsburg, last night. His shockingly mutilated head had been in-jured by a woman named Mrs. Hanora Mo Cormick. She said she had cut Wedermot because, having seduced her several years ago, had separated her from a good and loving hus-band in San Francisco. Sue came from there to get revenge. Wedermott has a wife and married children.

The Louisiana Logs. WASHINGTON, August 16.-Messrs Sheldon and Bryce have a joint letter from Judge Billings this morning, to the effectithat it case there is any obstruction put in the way of the defendants and intervegors to bond th

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Savanuah Visited by Another Chas

SAVANNAH, GA., August 16. The gloom overshadowing our fair city on account of the recent suicide had hardly been dispelled, when a most shocking acciden occ irred this evening. While Moran and Riley draymen, were moving a large iron safe t the office of Hardee's Sm & Co., Stoddard Upper Range, the platform in front gave way for a distance of forty feet, precipitating the safe and many persons two tiers below: One colore drayman was instantly killed. John Daly, white, mortally wounded and since died. Mr. John Riley's .eg was broken. One white man and four negroes were badly wounded. This unfo Brown, Augusta; J. R. McIntosh, Philadelphia C. R. Hudson, Harris co; G. C. Barr and wife Montgomery; Mrs C. M. Neel, Miss Lucy Pringle

"DAMN YOUR POLITICS." How a Vermonter Squeezed Mi

The excitement over the suspension of payments by the Long Island Savings bank continues. Secretary Fowler declared the bank insolvent, and has a surplus of \$25,00, but it was neccessary to take advantage of the sixty days, rule in order to avoid needless sarrifice securi-BENNINGTON, August 16 — After the formal ora

The wild talk about typhoid fever in the ity has stubided since the academy of medicine has spoken in such confident and decided tone.

The state fall is not two months off office of conduct them. He wanted an inalicuable of obtains give in the fall is not two months office of conduct them. He wanted an inalicuable of obtains give in the fall is not two months office of conduct them. He wanted an inalicuable of obtains give in the fall is not two months office of conduct them. He wanted an inalicuable of obtains give in the halls are beginning to arrange pre-timinaries.

—Grapes are so plentiful that they are resold by the peck and bushel, and almost of boiling felly.

—The colored military will soon appear in full uniform for a dress parade.

—There are about fifty colored "local prescheres" in Atlanta, who follow various occupations and preach whenever it is necessary.

—It is said that so.ne of the widowers in the convention make a careful division of the two convention make a careful division of the trick of the fair at tractions in the gallery.

—The convention make a careful division of the tween that body and the fair at tractions in the gallery.

—The orchards of Mr. W. P. Robinson, on the eastern subsert of the city, are frequently visited by gentlemen interested in fruit growing. They are smoong the finest in Georgia. Almost every variety of peach known in this standard and the convention makes a careful division of their time between that body and the fair at tractions in the gallery.

—The orchards of Mr. W. P. Robinson, on the eastern subsert of the city, are frequently visited by gentlemen interested in fruit growing. They are smoong the finest in Georgia. Almost every variety of peach known in this.

The ladies and gentlemen who required the convention in the set of the peace of the convention meets at American in the convention in the set of the peace of the convention of t

The Lookout Excursion.

The ladies and gentlemen who returned from an excursion to Lookout manatan last night, desire to return their sincere thanks to the management of the Western & Atlantic road for the many courtesies extended. They are especially grateful to Col. B. W. Wrenn, who did all in his power to make the trip in every particular delightful. The excursion was one of the most pleasant that ever left the city, and it passed without a single circumstance to mar its enjoyment. The party returned in the elegant officers' car.

Y. M. L. A. Contest for Speaker's Places

At four o'clock this afternoon all boys under nineteen, who desire to contest for the library anniversary prize, will speak for places at DeGive's opera house, before the committee. All young men in the city who destre to contest for the prize, should be present this afternoon.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

The Lookout Excursion who return their sincere transmissed, as I am now, Appliances of the articles of the story of the contest for the prize, should be present this afternoon.

The Lookout Excursion to Lookout means follows:

My dear finends: This call is grateful to me. I do not accept it as a personal compliment to me. I do not accept it as a personal compliment to me. I do not accept it as a personal compliment to me. I do not accept it as a personal compliment to me. I do not accept it as a personal compliment to me. I do not accept it as a personal compliment to me. I do not accept it as a personal compliment to me. I do not accept it as a personal compliment to me. I do not accept it as a personal compliment to me. I do not accept it as a personal compliment to me. I do not accept it as a personal compliment to me. I do not accept it as a personal compliment to me. I do not me. I do not accept it as a personal compliment to me. I do not me.

WE TERN CIRCUIT.

No. 7. Mitchell vs. Braswell. Illegality, from Gwinnett. Argued. John A. Wimpy for p aintiff in error. Winn & Simmons, contra.

No. 8. Howell, et al., vs. Howell, et sl. Equity from Gwinnett. A. T. Akerman, Clark & Pace, T. M. Peoples, N. L. Hutchins, W. A. Hawkins, for plaintiffs in error. Winn & Simmons, McCay & Trippe, Hillyer & Bro, J. J. Floyd, contra.

Pending the argument of Mr Akerman, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m. to morrow.

and now said he: "I have a claim to be the person who carried John Stark across the ferry to flight 'he battle of Bennington, and I should like to ride with you revolutionary soldiers."

THE DEAD HALT. Entrenching in the Balkans-The Greek Movement, etc. LONDON, August 16 .- The Times' Berlin correspondent telegraphs that there has been numerous arrests in Galicia, in conse.

quence of the secret enlistment of volunteers to serve against Russia, Poland and Turkey. IN SCHIPKA PASS.

The Times' occasional correspondent at Vien na sends the following summary of the situa-In the Balkans fragments of Gen. Gourkos corps are entrenching themselves in Schipka Pass. The eighth corps, appointed to support them, is eschaloned between selvi, Brenova and Tirnova. A division of the eleventh corps occu ples Koyarawitz Against these troops, which form the bulk of the Russian forces in western Bulgaria, a Turkish army corps is slowly, but Bulgaria, a Turkish army corps is slowly, the steady advancing from Shumla via Osm Bizar. Suleiman Pasha too, with a portion his army, is advancing in the direction of Electastly, some o Osman's men are marching for Lovatz on the Gobrava. Russian reinforcement are more than counterbalanced by troops with the Turks are receiving from Asia. The sanita coadition of the Russians is so much worse that of the Turks, that the gaps occasioned sickness among the former almost establish equilibrium of forces between the combatan in Asia.

IN ASIA. An Erzeroum disparch to the Times say the reports that the Russians are advancing from Ardahan are unfounded. There are one six battalions, two batteries and one regimen of cavalry at Ardahan. Four battalions from that direction are now encamped at Zaim.

THE GREEK MOVEMENT. The Greek movement is facreasing. Af ther detachment of one hundred and twe started yesterdsy for Greece. The authoris detained sixty volunteers intending to leave the ground that they were subjects of th THE HALT, THE LAME, THE BLINI

Death of Hon. R. T. Daniel. RICHMOND, August 16.-Hon. R. Paniel, atterney general of Virginia, died 30 p. m., after two days' illness, from hemor hage of the bowels-aged 72 He was renon rhage of the bowels—aged 72 He was renominated for the same position by the conservative convention last week, at which time he was it apparent good health—made one of 'he best speeches before that body, in accepting the nomination. He has been in public life over forty years, durink which time he has held n merous piaces of highest trust. He was recognized as one of the foremost legal minds in the state. The community was greatly shocked at his sudden death.

New Orleans, August 16 .- A specia tispatch to the Galveston News reports the fight Lipan Indians, in which 17 Lipaus were killed The Mexican troops are concentrating at C matga, opposite Ringgold barracks. A special from Fort Clark to the same pap

says that the Mexican cattle thieves drove 165 head of cattle across the kin Grande on the 14th instant. Obituary. McTygIRE-Fied, August 15th, Mrs. J McTygire, at the residence of her mother, Mr L. A. Hurt, Atlanta, Ga, aged thirty years

\$250 sper month guaranteed, to sell the Specified White Wire Clothes Lines GUARA ALIES TIME. Address Sheffield Wire Works, 528 Waint Street, Philadelphia, Pa. GEORGIA, Fulton county. Ordinar's Office, August 153, 200 Ordinar's Office, August 153, 200 Ordinar's Office, August 153, 200 Ordinary, 20

Ordinary's Office, August 3, 1877.

D. BROWN, administrator de bonis n m of ty, has applied for leave to sell the real es ste of said deceased. It is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to file their objections, if any they have within the time presented by his, else leave will be granted said applicant as applied for, W. H. NESBIT.

WEATHER REPORT, AUG. 16, 1877., 30@40; Georgia upper 28@40; lining skins \$4 00 REPORTED BY R. J BEDDING. RE DEPARTMENT AGRICULTURE.

BAROMETEN. 7 A.M. | 2 P.M. | 9 P.M. | MEAN. 28.985 . 28 917 | 28.9 1 | 28 921 7 A.M. | 2 P.M. | 9 P.M. | MBAN. | MAX'M MIN'M 69' 810 730 740 820 670 Maximum heat of the direct rays of the eun. Radiation from the earth during preceding HYGROMETER. Per cent of moisture in the air Evaporation. Rain-

7 A.M. | 2 P.M. | 9 P M. | MRAN |

66 43 ANEMOMETER. A. M - Wind from the ... 2 P.M-Wind from the .... 9 P.M-Wind from the ... North Bast 9 P.M ....

PROBABILITIES. (By Telegraph.)
Indications for Friday in the South Atlantic barometer, stationary temperature, and partly FINANCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, August 16, 1877. Atlanta Money Market rgia 68 ...... 99@101 | Atlanta City 8s. . 95 @100 Als. 1st m'rge 97/20100 | A.c. w. r. r. k. r. 110/20112 |
Central R. r. rs. 98/20100 | So. West BR 7s. 98/20100 |
M. & W. R. rs. 98/20100 | M. & W. R. R. rs. 98/20100 |
M. & W. R. R. rs. 98/20100 | M. & R. R. rs. 98/20100 |
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M. & W. R. R. rs. 98/20100 | So. West BR 7s. 98/20100 |
M. & W. R. R. rs. 98/20100 | So. West BR 7s. 98/20100 |
M. & W. R. R. rs. 98/20100 | So. West BR 7s. 98/20100 |
M. & W. R. R. R. R. P. So. 98/20100 | So. West BR 7s. 9

STOCKS-STOCKS— Georgia R.R...... 72@ 75 | SouthWes R R. 75@ 78 Central R R ...... 45@ 50 | Atlanta Str'tRR 85@ 90 A.& W.P.R.B... 92@ 95 |

\$4 84: short \$4 86. State Bonds steady. Govern-NEW YORK, August 16.—Evening.—Money easy at 1@1½ Sterling lower at 4. Gold firm at 105%. Governments firm. State Bonds dull ...\$82.6 (0.206 Currency .... \$50,548,404

Customs receipts to-day \$537,000. COMMERCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, August 16, 1877.

Atlanta Cotton Market. Cotton quiet at 101/2010%. BY TELEGORAPH. LIVERPOOL, August 16. -Noon. -Fair business at previous prices; middling uplands 6 1-16 middling Orleans 61/4; sales 9,000 bales; specula tion and export 1,000; receipts 3,450; no American futures steady; middling uplands nothing belo low middlings August delivery 6 1-16; Septembe and October delivery 6 1-16; October and Novem

delivery 6 LIVERPOOL. August 16 -2:0) P M. -Middling uplands nothing below low middlings August and September delivery 6 1-32; November an December delivery 6 1-16; middling uplands 6 1 1 midding Orleans 6 %; low middling uplands 5 % good ord nary uplands 5 11-16; ordina y uplands

ing uplands nothing below low middlings September and October delivery 6 1-32; new c NEW YORK, August 16 - Noon - Cotton me

NRW YORK, August 16.—Evening—Cotton No. of 100 distinction of the county, with all the 1,5 7; exports to Great Pritain 1,635; France 820; to continent 1,559; net receipts to-day none futures closed firm on August and Se

GALVES PON, Augu t 16 -Cotton weak; mid dlings 10%; net receipts 13 bales; sales 20, exports NEW ORLEANS, August 16 -Cotton dull; middlings 10%; low middlings 10% good ordinary 9% net receipts 3 bales; gross 17; sales 150 exports coastwise 954. MOBIL S. August 16.-Cotton nominal: mid

ilings 10%; net receipts 1 bale exports constwise FOR THE SEASON OF 1877. SAVANNAH, August 16.-Cotton steady niddlings 11; net receipts 90 bales; sales 14.
CHARLESTON, August 16.—Cotton dull; midllings 11; net receipts 2 bales; sales 75; exports oastwise 119.
WILMINGTON, August 16.—Cotton nominal; middlings 11%; net receipts 15 bales.

NORFOLK, August 16.—Cotton quiet; middlings 10%; net receipts 15 bales; exports coast-

W.8e 73.

BALTIMORE, August 16.—Cotton firm; middilings 11 7:16; gross receipts 95 bales; sales 260; exports coastwise 82.

BOSTON, August 16.—Cotton quiet; middlings 115% sales 100 bales. PHILADELPHIA, August 16.-Cotton dull; middlings 11%; gross receipts 135 bales; sales to spinners 173

M&MPHIS, August 16 - Cotton quiet and stead; is concerd to be one of the most powerful an curative dall the Mineral waters. We confidently assert that it is without a superior, and for the trath of selection refer to the thousands where it is as to see 155.

AUGUSTA, August 16 - Cotton quiet and water, where are our references, and we are willing as their control proper correct, and we are willing as at their configure corrects. niddlings 11%; gross receipts 135 bales; sales to

Atlanta Produce Market. EGG8-15@16; in demand. BUTTER-Choice 18 220; common 10@12%; BEESWAX - Market weak at 27@27 %

FEATHERS—new choice mixed 40@45.
DRIED FRUIT -Peeled peaches 8@10; eeled peaches 3@4; spples 2%@3. Live Stock Market. Sheep 3(14%; common cattle 3\(\frac{1}{2}\), good cattle 4(44%; choice cattle 4\(\frac{1}{2}\), acra cattle 5(65\). North Georgia cattle 2\(\frac{1}{2}\), 3: Tenneasee 4(65). Atlanta Grocery Market. CORN-Fresh shelled 80@82%; damaged 70@78 MEAL-52%.

GRII'S-\$5 00. WHEAT-Georgia good to choice mber \$1 10@\$1 36; Georgia good to choice white \$1 20@\$1 40. Tennessee good to choice red a' amber \$1 20@\$1 40; Tennessee good to choice white \$1 25@\$1 50

COFFEE-810 20@2314; Java 30@33. SUGAR-Standard A 1214; white extra C 12 extra C 1114; yellow 11@114; New Orleans 104

HAMS Bulk none, Sugar-cured 12012% 216 july10...dlam3mo ountry 11011%

ngs 7@7 4; snirtings 6 4.@7; bleached sheeti and shirtings 4 4.@13; Domestics, 4 4 7 7.28; 6 4. @6 4; 3 4 5 4. 254; yarns 98. Tobacco
CHEWING-Common, sound 11-inch 45@48; common. sound, 11-inch old W h 476 edium, 11-inch, old 50055; good 11-inch 55@60; fine 11-inch old 70; bright navys 60; 65; fine 80; Grovely \$1 00; Calhoun \$1 25; na

none; apples none; oranges \$8.00 g0
pears none; cocoa nuts none; g8s,
layers, whole, per box \$5.09\$5.00; ins
half \$1.75; quarters 90; currants in bar 10;
tron, Leghoru per B 3; figs, selected nes
drums per B 175; dates in frails \$1; b prunes, in bbls, % b 14@15. NUTS—Almonds, Languedoc 20; Tarag 17% 620; pecan nuts 15; Brazil nuts 12% 615 flish wainuts 15,390; fiberts 15.

\*\*Election of the control of the cont

FRUITS-Lemons 88 5)@89; bananas, 9 gh

jeaf \$1 00.

Fruits and Co

@\$9 00 W doz. HIDES-Dry flint 12%@13; wet salted 7@8

green 5; dry salted 11@12.

BAGGING— Gunuy 12%; 2 Ds jute 18%; 2% Ds jute 18%; 2% Ds jute 14% IRON TIES-5.
POWDER-Blasting \$3,93; rifle \$6 40.

BY TELEGRAPH!

NEW YORK. August 16.—Flour rominally st-ady; moderate besiness; superfine western and state §3 903\$4 65; seu hern flour unchinged Wheat lower, winter grades fairly active; spring in moderate demand; market closing heavy; red and amber western \$1 38.5\$1 45. Corn lower; moderate trade; interior western mixed 56@59 ungraded; yellow southers on dock 92 Osts more scrive; prime steady; poor grades heavy. Coffee quiet and steady. Sugar dull and heavy fair to good refining 83/283/2; standard A 10% 10% Molarses dull and unchanged. Rice in fair demend and standy. Tallow quiet and firm prime 8 1- 6 Naval stores firm. Pork a shad prime s cam 8 25. Whisky a shade lower at 81 11%. CdlCAGO, August 16 - Plour quiet and un

chauged. Wheat active, lower and irregular; No. 2 Chicago spring \$1.05 cash; August \$1.03/4; Septemb # 95%/499%/4 all the year 94. Cora scrive and lower; No. 2 43% cash; August 43%; Septem ber 431/2: October 431/4. Oats in fair demand and lower; No 2 24 cash and August; September 23% Barley firm at 68 cash; September 69. Pork quiet cash and August \$12 85% \$12 85%. 1 ard qu'et; cash or August 8.55; all the year 8.50. Bulk Meats shoulders boxed 51/4; short'rib middles 63/4. shor char 7. W taky \$ .08.

After our Board Wheat lower; Angust \$1.00 September 95; al the yea 93%; corn unchanged oat, Augus. 23%; lard, September 8 50@8 82%.
ST. LOUIS, August 16.—Flour weak and in active Wheat lower, No. 3 red falt \$1 17@\$1 20

No. 226. Riefi-mer Whisay steady at \$108. Pork duil; jobbing at \$1352. Lard dull and nominal. Bulk Meats dull Bacon dull and CINCINNATI, August 16.-Flour firmer but not quotably higher. Wheat in fair demand; red \$1 10@\$1 25. Corp firm at 47@19. Oats quiet and firm at 23@28. Rye stronger at 57@58 Barley dull and nomical. Pork firmer at \$18 00 8.60 askei; kettle 9%@10 Bulk Meats firm shoulders 476; short rib middles 6 65@6 70; clear mid les 7. hacon stronger; shoulders 5% 65%, clear rib sides 7% 67%; clear sides 7% 68 Whisky active and firm at \$1 08. Butter steady: in fat

Corn easier; No 2 mixed 41% a41% Oa's his he

New York, August 19 Noon-Stocks buoyant. Money 1 1/28 Gold 1081/4. Exchange-long ship not quotably higher. Wheat dull; red \$1 20; amber \$1 27; white \$1 30. Corn-dull; white 50 mixed 30. Pork quiet at \$13 75@\$11 00. Bull Meats quiet; shoulders 51/8; clear rib sides 71/8; Sugar cired Hame in fair de nand a: 114611% Lard quiet; c oice leaf t erce 10, keg nou Whisky steady at \$105. Bagging quiet at 13% Too acco quiet and unchanged.

unchanged. Hogs active and firm for light; quiet

GEORGIA, Fayette county Ordinary's Office, June 4, 1877

WHEREAS, T. B. Swanson, administrator on the estate of Samuel Swanson, deceased, has applied to me for letters of dismission on said state.

Those are, therefore, to cite sud admonish all persons interested, to be and a pear at my office on the first Monday in September next, then and there o show cauve, if any they have, why letters of dismission hould not be granted to the applican.

B. GRIGGS. 216 june12 -wlam3m

GEORGIA, Fulton county. Court of Ordinary, July Term, 1877. WHEREAS, W.S. Hancock, administrator of the estate of Mary J. Hanc.ck, disceased, represents that he has fully discharged his said trust and prays for letters of disminission: All persons concerned are hereby notified to file their objections, if any exist, on or before the October term next of this court, else letters of

ber term next or this dission will be granted DANIEL PITTMAN, Ordi nary Administrator's Sile.

thereto, as described in a deed from George Lewis to R. M. dook; sold as the properly George B Cas net deceased, for the benefit heirs and creditos. Terms made knawn on day of sale. This July 2, 187. 491 july29 wtd TATE

OUR TABLE

EPSOM SPRING Near Morristown, East Tenn BY THOMAS TOMLINSON.

RIDUCED CHARGES. The Hotel and appurtenances have been reno vated and pared in superior order, and will be so kept and asintained during the season.

ATE EPSOM SPRING Full Market Reports

Water. These are our references, and we a willing sat their oblinion control our patrora; Water-hipped to all barts of the Unite 18 at in new ron hooped pepiar barrels at \$5 per bot 10 ½ gaon bottles, \$5 par doz. In quart bottle at \$3.7 per doz (two dozen bottles in case deliver d in depot. Terms cash Remit b Postoffle order, payable at Morratown Tenn, o by Regetered letter or New York exchange, to Tatelstyin, Tenn. Have sh.pp.d over 200 barrel during he last year. COMPORTABLE HACKS and a ally mail will run from Morristown to the Spring to miles during the entire season. I take great pleasure in promptly answering all leges of inquiry. 498 uly29...wif THOS. TOMLINSON.

GERGIA, Fulton county.

Ordinary's Office, Auen-t 6, 1872.

WHEREAS, E. P. Chamberliu, administra or for the estate of Elon Vorus, deceased, apple for leave to sell the real eatate of said deceased, for benefit of heirs and creditors.

A per-ons concerned are hereby notified to file their objections, if any evist, on or before the firshonday in September next, else leave to sell wipe granted the applicant.

DANIEL PITTMAN,
Daniel Alexandrary. B aug7..lawiw

WHEAT BRAN-10(937)
OATS-55 g40.
HAY-Timothy \$1 10@\$1 15; Clover 85 \$31 00.
MOLASSES—Barrels none; tieroes 33; hhds
none.
MACKEREL-No. 1 half bbis \$7 50; kits \$1 75
@\$4 20; No. 2 nalf bbis \$5 50; kits \$1 00.
\$1 00. 3 bbis \$9 50; half \$5 00; kits \$1 00.
COFFEE—8to 20(23); Java 30@33. 161 juz.e9., wlam3m EOEGIA, Fulton county

DANIEL PIPTMAN,

GEORGIA-Dade County. NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned, that C. C. R. Taylor, late of said county, departed this life intestate, and no person has applied for administration on the estate of said C. C. R. Taylor, and that in terms of the law administration will be vested in the Clerk of the Superior Court, or some other fit and proper person, on the first Monday in September next, unless some valid objection is made to his acconditional.

GEO ROIA, Pulton County. Ordinary's Office, June 2, 1877. DETER LYNCH, guardian of Catherine Lynch Wooten, minor, has applied for letters of dismission from said trust:

All persons concerned are notified hereby notitheir objections, if any exist, within the time allowed by law, eise letters will be graited the applicant as applied for. 75 junes - winim DAN EL PITTEAN,

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